

THE
LOST CONTINENT
OF MU



THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU



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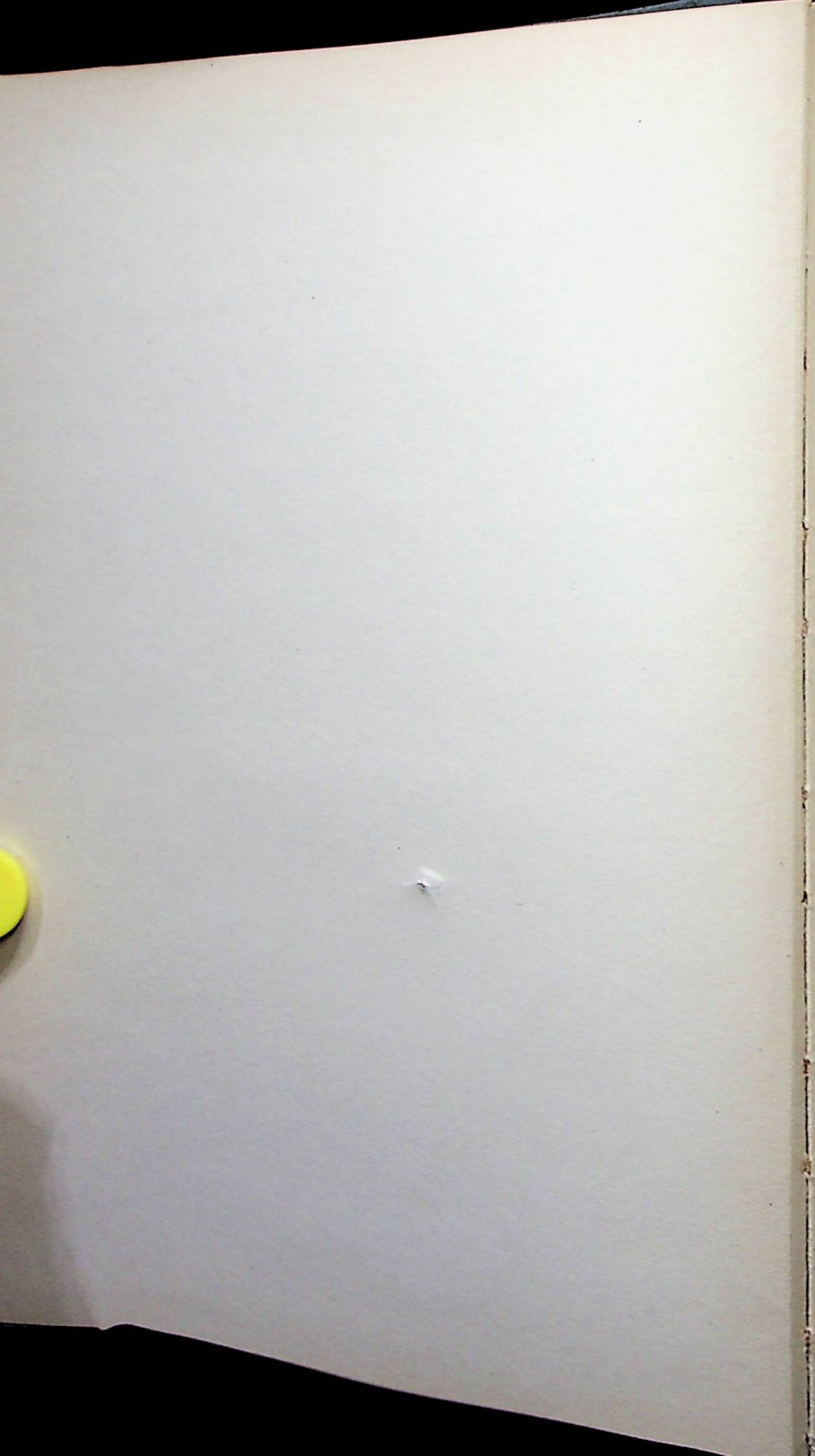
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The Lost Continent of Mu

The Motherland of Man

BY

COL. JAMES CHURCHWARD

Illustrated



NEW YORK
WILLIAM EDWIN RUDGE
1926

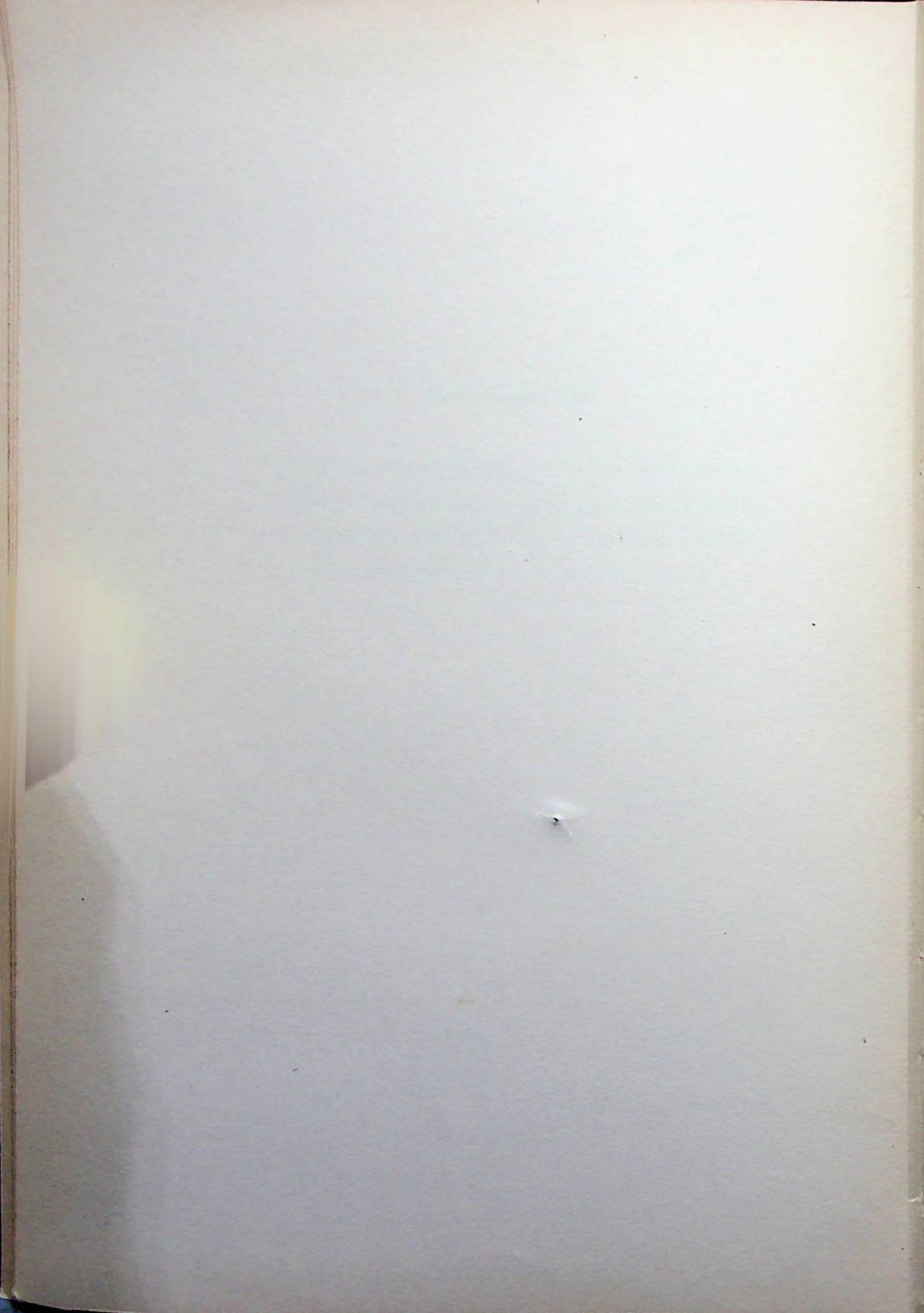
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DEDICATION

THIS WORK IS DEDICATED TO G. L. TANZER OF SEATTLE,
WASHINGTON, AS A TOKEN OF THE GREAT REGARD IN
WHICH I HOLD HIS BROAD MIND, HIS HIGH IDEALS, AND
HIS GREAT LOVE OF NATURE AND HUMANITY



PREFACE

All matters of science in this work are based on the translations of certain ancient Naacal tablets which I discovered in India many years ago.

These tablets were written either in Burma or in Mu, the lost continent, and their extreme age is attested by the fact that legendary history says that the Naacals left Burma more than 15,000 years ago.

Some of the subjects embodied in these tablets are: An account of the creation of the earth; Life and its origin; the origin and workings of the Forces.

With the aid of the high priest of the temple I deciphered and translated these tablets, which unfortunately were only fragments of the various subjects. I spent many years proving, as far as possible by experimentation, that the facts set forth were true. This work represents over fifty years of investigation and research and embodies what I have found written on these ancient and intensely interesting tablets.

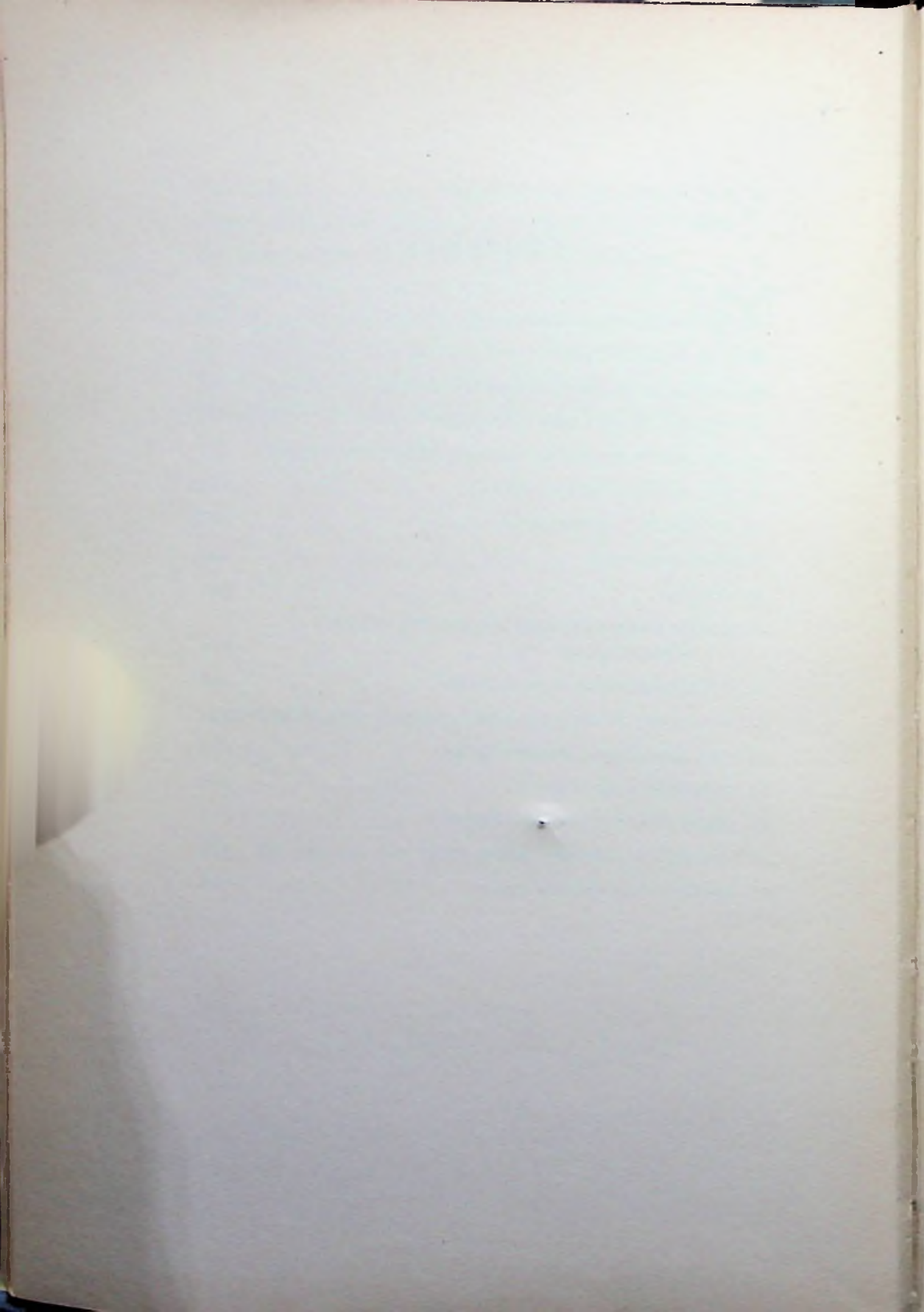
The gist of them indubitably establishes to my own satisfaction that at one time the earth had an incalculably ancient civilization which was, in many respects, superior to our own, and far in advance of us in some important essentials that the modern world is just beginning to have cognizance of. These tablets, with other ancient records,

bear witness to the amazing fact that the civilizations of India, Babylonia, Persia, Egypt and Yucatan were but the dying embers of this great past civilization.

I desire here to express my appreciation and thanks for the courtesies and contributions received for the benefit of this book from: The British Museum, London; *The Dearborn Independent*, Dearborn, Michigan; *The American Weekly*, New York; and *The World*, New York.

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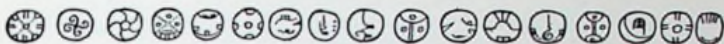
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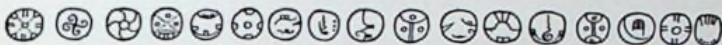
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I

Alpha—The Beginning



THE Garden of Eden was not in Asia but on a now sunken continent in the Pacific Ocean. The biblical story of creation—the epic of the seven days and seven nights—came first not from the peoples of the Nile or of the Euphrates Valley but from this now submerged continent, Mu—the Motherland of Man.

These assertions can be proved by the complex records which I discovered upon long-forgotten sacred tablets in India, together with records from other countries. They tell of this strange country of 64,000,000 inhabitants, who, 50,000 years ago, had developed a civilization superior in many respects to our own. They described, among other things, the creation of man in the mysterious land of Mu.

By comparing this writing with records of other ancient civilizations, as revealed in written documents, prehistoric ruins and geological phenomena, I found that all these centers of civilization had drawn their culture from a common source—Mu.

We may, therefore, be sure that the biblical story of the

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creation as we know it today has evolved from the impressive account gathered from those ancient tablets which relate the history of Mu—history 500 centuries old.

The manner in which this original story of the creation came to light forms a tale that takes us back more than fifty years.

It was a famine time in India. I was assisting in relief work the high priest of a college temple. Although I did not know it at first, he was exceedingly interested in archæology and the records of the ancients, and had a greater knowledge of those subjects than any other living man.

When he saw one day that I was trying to decipher a peculiar bas-relief, he took an interest in me that brought about one of the truest friendships I have known. He showed me how to solve the puzzle of these peculiar inscriptions and offered to give me lessons which would fit me for still more difficult work.

For more than two years I studied diligently a dead language which my priestly friend believed to be the original tongue of mankind. He informed me that this language was understood by only two other high priests in India. A great difficulty arose from the fact that many of the apparently simple inscriptions had hidden meanings which had been designed especially for the Holy Brothers—the Naacals—a priestly brotherhood, who were sent from the motherland to the colonies to teach the sacred writings, religion and the sciences.

One day, when he was in a talkative mood, he told me that there were a number of ancient tablets in the secret archives of the temple. What they consisted of he did not know, for he had seen only the chatties which contained

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them. Although he was in a position to examine the writings he had never done so, as they were sacred records not to be touched.

In discussing these secret writings he added something that sent my curiosity up to a new high point. He had already mentioned the legendary motherland of man—the mysterious land of Mu. Now he amazed me by the admission that these precious tablets were believed by many to have been written by the Naacals, either in Burma or in the vanished motherland itself. I became impatient to see them when I learned that the writings were only fragments of a vast collection that had been taken from one of the seven Rishi (sacred) cities of India. The bulk of them was believed to have been lost. Still, however, there remained this opportunity to see what I might of the ancient fragments of antiquity that lay dust-laden in the dark.

Day after day I attempted to discover some method by which I could obtain access to these hidden treasures, but my friend, although extremely courteous, was adamant in his refusal to let me see them.

"My son," he would say, with a touch of sadness in his voice, "I would that I could satisfy your desire, but that may not be. They are sacred relics that must not be taken out of their containers. I dare not grant your wish."

"But think—they may not be packed properly and may break and crumble in their boxes," I urged. "We should at least look at them to see if they are safe."

But this argument was of no avail.

Six months passed. Curiosity or anxiety about their condition had won the contest over my priestly friend, for one

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evening on the table in front of him two of the ancient tablets were lying on a cloth.

I examined the long-hidden tablets with curiosity. They were apparently of sun-burnt clay and extremely dusty. With great care I cleaned them and then set to work deciphering the characters that were in the same dead language that I had been studying with my friend.

Fortune was with me that evening, for these two precious forms of clay revealed facts of such import that we both realized that here indeed were the genuine records of Mu. The history, however, broke off abruptly at a most interesting point at the bottom of the second tablet. Not even the high priest could restrain his curiosity to see the rest.

"It is impossible for us to leave off here, my son," he said. "I will get the next tablets out tomorrow."

Fortunately, the next tablets that he procured were not of the same series, but had to do with an entirely different subject, and in order to find the consecutive tablets all had to be brought out. It was well, for many of the tablets had been so badly packed that they were broken. These we restored with cement. When I repacked them, I wrapped each tablet in tissue paper and cotton wool.

"My son," said the priest, "I feel that a sacred warning was sent to me through your voice to safeguard these relics."

Months of intense concentration in translating the tablets followed, but the reward justified the effort. The writings described in detail the creation of the earth and of man, and the place where he first appeared—Mu.

Realizing that I had unearthed secrets that were of

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great importance in the elucidation of that eternal problem, Man, I sought the other lost tablets, but without success. I carried letters of introduction to high priests of temples throughout India, but in every instance I was received with coldness and suspicion.

"I have not seen any such tablets," each would declare, and doubtless they were telling the truth. Like my friend, they had probably only looked at the containers.

Once in Burma, I visited an ancient Buddhist temple in my search for the missing records.

"From where do you come?" asked the high priest, looking at me with veiled suspicion.

"From India," I replied.

"Then go back to India and ask the thieves who stole them from us to show them to you." And, spitting on the ground at my feet, he turned and walked away.

These rebuffs disheartened me somewhat, but I had already obtained so much valuable information from the tablets that I determined to study the writings of all the old civilizations and compare them with the legends of Mu.

This I did, and found that the civilizations of the early Greeks, the Chaldeans, the Babylonians, the Persians, the Egyptians and the Hindus had been definitely preceded by the civilization of Mu.

Continuing my researches, I discovered that this lost continent had extended from somewhere north of Hawaii to the south as far as the Fijis and Easter Island, and was undoubtedly the original habitat of man. I learned that in this beautiful country there had lived a people that colonized the earth, and that this land of smiling plenty had

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been obliterated by terrific earthquakes and submersion 12,000 years ago, and had vanished in a vortex of fire and water.

Also I learned an original story of the creation of the world. It was on the continent of Mu that man first came into being.

I have traced this same story from Mu to India, where colonizers from the vanished continent had settled; from India into Egypt; from Egypt to the temple of Sanai, where Moses copied it; and from Moses to the faulty translations of Ezra 800 years later. The plausibility of this will be apparent even to those who have not studied the subject carefully, when they see the close resemblance between the story of the creation as we know it and the tradition that originated in Mu.

Before commencing to relate the writings on the tablets I will give a page of the vignettes found on them, with their decipherings and translations:

NAACAL TABLETS

Vignette 1a. Fine, straight, horizontal lines. Symbol for space.

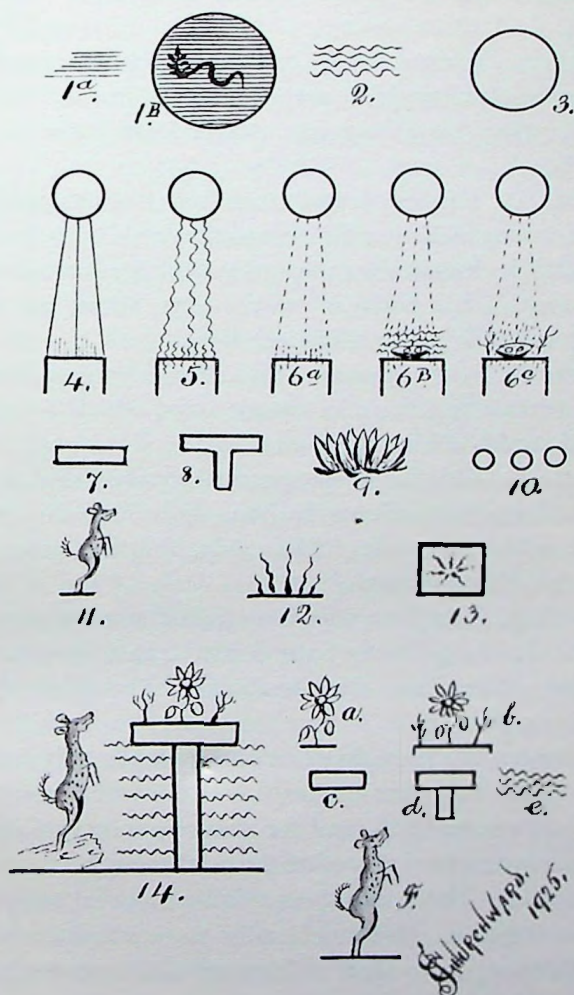
Vignette 1b. Symbolizes the Seven-headed Serpent moving in space. The surrounding circle is the universe.

Vignette 2. Wavy horizontal lines. Symbol for earthly waters.

Vignette 3. The circle is a picture of the sun. The sun was the collective symbol of all the attributes of the deity.

Vignette 4. Fine vertical lines from the sun symbolizing his forces which are affinitive to the earth's light force,

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SOME OF THE INTERESTING SYMBOLS AND VIGNETTES
FOUND ON THE NAACAL TABLETS

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which, being set in movement, gives light upon the earth.

Vignette 5. Vertical wavy lines from the sun symbolize the sun's forces which are affinitive to the earth's heat force; they meet and the earth's heat force becomes active.

Vignette 6a. Vertical dotted lines from the sun symbolize his forces which are affinitive to the earth's life force.

Vignette 6b. Symbolizes the sun's affinitive forces striking the earth's life force in cosmic eggs, which are in the water, and bringing them into life.

Vignette 6c. Symbolizes the sun's affinitive forces striking the earth's life force in cosmic eggs, which are on the land, and hatching them into life.

Vignette 7. This is the geometrical symbol that was assigned by the ancients to Mu. It is also the hieratic letter M and reads: "Moo, Ma, mother, land, field, country" and "mouth."

Vignette 8. The Tau was the symbol of resurrection in Mu. It is a picture of the constellation, the Southern Cross. The Tau also symbolizes "bringing forth," "emerge," etc.

Vignette 9. The lotus flower was the floral symbol of Mu. Tradition says that the lotus was the first flower to appear upon the earth, and for that reason it was adopted as the symbolical flower of the motherland.

Vignette 10. Three was the symbolic numeral adopted to represent Mu. This was because the continent consisted of three separate areas of land divided from each other by narrow channels or seas.

Vignette 11. Keh—the leaping deer—is frequently found

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in the Naacal tablets; it is the symbol of "first man." This animal was selected to symbolize the first man because of its leaping power. Man came on earth fully and perfectly developed; he "leaped" upon the earth in his first and original form without going through nature's development of life. In other words, he was a special creation.

Vignette 12. This was the ancient symbol for fire in Mu. The lines began thick at the bottom and wave and taper to a fine point.

Vignette 13. This vignette appears on a tablet describing the raising of the mountains and the formation of gas belts. Therefore, we see where the Egyptians obtained their symbol of fire; also the scarab. The Naacals from India carried them to Egypt. The Egyptian fire symbol is only a modification of the Naga. The Egyptians put a handle on the Naga and turned it into a sword.

It is not hard to find the reason for the Egyptian change or modification. In their hieroglyphics they wanted to depict two forms of fire: the fires of the underneath and *actual* flames. This they did to record the destruction of the motherland, which they say "sank into a fiery abyss" and "was enveloped in flames as she went down."

This symbol is shown in our chapter on the Egyptian sacred book, the *Book of the Dead*.

Vignette 14. I consider this one of the most interesting of all those found on the Naacal tablets. It depicts man's advent on earth in the land of Mu. I will first dissect it by showing separately each symbol:

A is the lotus, the symbolical flower of Mu.

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B Three pieces of foliage, giving Mu's numeral.

C The hieratic letter M, Mu's alphabetical symbol.

D The Tau symbol of resurrection, "emerging," "coming forth," and "to appear." The head of the Tau, being the hieratical letter M, also means land; so land is emerged.

E is the water symbol. The emerged land is surrounded by water.

F is Keh—the first man.

This vignette three times tells the name of the land, Mu, by the symbols *A*, *B* and *C*. Man, symbol *F*, is in the act of appearing on earth, leaping in the exuberance of his spirits.

This vignette was the cause of my world search for information regarding Mu.

I found that the tablets included several subjects and that it required a series of tablets to explain each subject. Each series ran from two tablets, the shortest, to sixteen, the longest. Fortunately for us, we found two tablets that were keys to the various symbols and hieroglyphics. I arranged the tablets as follows:

Series 1. A description of the creation down to and including the advent of man.

Series 2. The raising of the mountains by the "fires of the underneath" (gases); and provisions for the disposal of future gases.

Series 3. The origin and workings of the great forces throughout the universe.

Series 4. The origin and workings of the earth's great primary force, showing two divisions and differentiating between the two.

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Series 5. The origin and workings of the earth's great atomic force—a subdivision of one of the two principal divisions.

Series 6. The origin of the force that creates and sustains life, with its workings. A subdivision of one of the two principal divisions.

Series 7. The origin of life, showing what life is, the changes in the forms of life—imperative as the earth developed.

Series 8. The creation of man, showing what man is and in what way he differs from all other creations.

Series 9. The advent of man upon earth and where he first appeared, which was called in the tablets "the Motherland of Man." Unquestionably these were only the commencement of a long series—probably the early history of Mu.

Series 10. This series consisted of two tablets, but each was double the size of the others—possibly larger. They served as a key to the writings and vignettes on the other tablets.

It was the first two tablets of this series which started the work that ended in the translation of all. However, had we not possessed the key, our chances for deciphering the rest of the tablets would have been exceedingly small. Without the key, I do not believe that we could have deciphered one-half of the writings. Our work was made simpler by the old priest's amazing knowledge of the past. If he only grasped the first line of secret writing he knew what the rest of the tablet contained. He told me that it was believed that certain other temples had many such records that had been saved when the ancient cities were destroyed.

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Taking them in the foregoing order, the tablets start by saying:

"Originally, the universe was only a soul or spirit. Everything was without life — calm, silent, soundless. Void and dark was the immensity of space. Only the Supreme Spirit, the great Self-existing Power, the Creator, the Seven-headed Serpent, moved within the abyss of darkness.

"The desire came to Him to create worlds and He created worlds; and the desire came to Him to create the earth, with living things upon it, and He created the earth and all therein. And this is the manner of the creation of the earth, with all the living things upon it:—

"The seven superlative intellects of the Seven-headed Serpent gave seven commands." (I shall use the Naacal esoteric meanings as they are the most intelligible to the reader. The demotic are all symbolical and not easily understood.)

The first intellectual command was:

" 'Let the gases which are without form and scattered through space be brought together, and out of them let the earth be formed.' The gases then assembled themselves into the form of a whirling mass."

The second command was:

" 'Let the gases solidify to form the earth.' Then the gases solidified; volumes were left on the outside, out of which water and the atmosphere were to be formed; and volumes were enveloped within the new world. Darkness prevailed and there was no sound, for as yet neither the atmosphere nor the waters were formed."

The third command was:

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“ ‘Let the outside gases be separated and let them form the atmosphere and the waters.’ And the gases were separated; one part went to form the waters, and the waters settled upon the earth and covered its face so that no land appeared anywhere. The gases that did not form the waters formed the atmosphere, and:

“The light was contained in the atmosphere.

“And the shafts of the sun met the shafts of the light in the atmosphere and gave birth to light. Then there was light upon the face of the earth; and (Fig. 4):

“The heat was also contained in the atmosphere.

“And the shafts of the sun met the shafts of the heat in the atmosphere and gave it life. Then there was heat to warm the face of the earth.” (Fig. 5.)

The fourth command was:

“ ‘Let the gases that are within the earth raise the land above the face of the waters.’ Then the fires of the under-earth lifted the land on which the waters rested until it appeared above the face of the waters, and this was the dry land.”

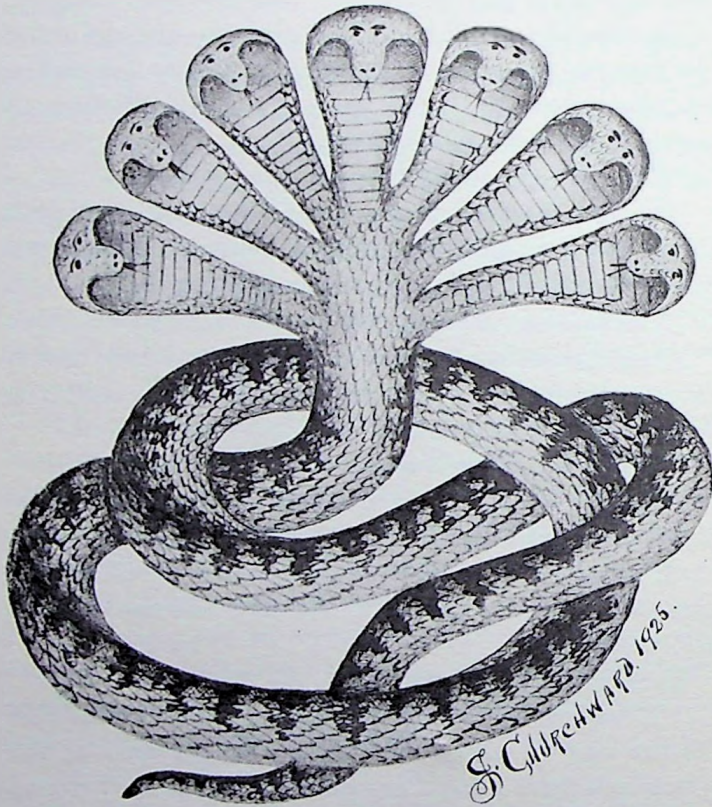
The fifth command was:

“ ‘Let life come forth in the waters.’ And the shafts of the sun met the shafts of the earth in the mud of the waters and there formed cosmic eggs (life germs) out of particles of the mud. Out of these cosmic eggs came forth life as commanded.” (Fig. 6*b*.)

The sixth command was:

“ ‘Let life come forth upon the land.’ And the shafts of the sun met the shafts of the earth in the dust of the land, and out of it formed cosmic eggs; and from these cosmic

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NARAYANA, THE SEVEN-HEADED SERPENT. THE SYMBOL
OF THE CREATOR AND CREATION

Nara means the Divine One; *Yana*—creator of all things; *Naacals*—seven superlative intellects; *Vedānta*—seven mental planes.

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eggs life came forth upon the earth as was commanded." (Fig. 6c.) And when all this was done, the seventh intellect said: "Let us make man after our own fashion, and let us endow him with powers to rule this earth."

"Then Narayana, the Seven-headed Intellect, the Creator of all things throughout the universe, created man, and placed within his body a living, imperishable spirit, and man became *like* Narayana in intellectual power. Then was creation complete."

The seven commands are, without doubt, also indicative of seven periods of time. A period of time is not measured by any particular number of years. It may mean a day, a year, or millions of years. Thus these tablets do not assign any particular length of time to creation. It may have taken millions or tens of millions of years to accomplish what was recorded in the tablets. It is merely stated that the earth was created in seven periods of time, not in seven days, as recorded in the biblical legend.

The general resemblance of the opening part of the Naacal record, as regards the story of the creation, to the account as found in the Bible is remarkable, and it is also remarkable how great are the divergences thereafter. Legends of the creation are prevalent among peoples throughout the world, and in all instances I have found so much of the material identical that the only conclusion to be drawn is that they are of common origin and their genesis was in Mu.

The seventh command was the hardest of all to translate. The actual deciphering was easy, but we found it impossible to find modern words that would convey identically the same meanings as the ancient. For instance,

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"soul" or "spirit" were the nearest words we could find to represent what was put into the body of man. The word "living" may or may not be exactly what was intended in the original. The word "imperishable" is, without doubt, absolutely correct. But what does the phrase "after our own fashion" actually mean? Certainly not "in our own image." It, in some way, refers to mentality and mystic powers, and this is substantiated by the words: "endow him with powers to rule the earth."

The Bible uses a good symbolical example when it refers to "the breath of God." At any rate, it is clear that the meaning is *special powers received from God*, and may therefore be looked upon as a part of God, as a leaf is a part of the tree. Man came from God and must return whence he came.

The Naacal tablets were exceedingly difficult to decipher, there being so many vignettes and tableaux and so very little hieratic writing. Some of the parts were also so worn and obliterated that we could make nothing of them. Words also appeared for which we could find no equivalent in modern languages.

At the commencement of our studies my priestly friend informed me that it would be impossible to decipher ancient tablets and inscriptions without a knowledge of what he called the Naga-Maya language; as all of the ancient writings that have to do with Mu are in this language; and, all Naacal writings have an esoteric or hidden meaning, known only to the Naacals and to those whom they taught. To this hidden language he held the key, and, after he had taught me its use, it proved a sesame that unlocked for me many strange doors.

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For more than two years I studied this ancient language, with intermittent decipherings to test my progress.

My old Hindu friend and teacher remarked when we had completed our task: "My son, we have got the general meaning but not the perfect detail." I must candidly admit that without this dear old gentle friend the tablets could never have been deciphered by me, I was totally incompetent.

I find the reflection of the teachings of these tablets, or other similar ones, in the old Hindu literature; also in old literature other than Hindu. As an example:

HINDU: *The Manava Dharma Sastra*, Book 2, sloka 74: "In the beginning only existed the Infinite called Adite." Book 1, sloka 8: "This germ became an egg." Book 1, sloka 10: "The visible universe in the beginning was only darkness." Book 1, sloka 9: "He first produced the waters and in them deposited an egg."

Rig Veda, sec. 3, l. 2, v. 4, pp. 316–317 (2000–2500 B.C.): "In this egg was reproduced the *intellect* of the Supreme Being *under the form of Buddha*, through whose union with the goddess Maya, the good mother of all the gods and man . . ." (This corresponds with Adam and Eve 1,700 years later.) Page 3: "Other than Him nothing existed; darkness there was." Page 4: "He who measures out the *light in the air*."

Aitarêya-A'ram'ya, slokas 4 to 8: "Originally this universe was only a soul, nothing active or inactive existed. The thought came to Him, 'I wish to create worlds,' and so He created the worlds, the light, the mortal beings, *the atmosphere that contains the light*, the earth that is perishable, and the lower depths, that of the waters."

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YUCATAN—*Nahuatl*: "The particles of *atmosphere* on being hit by the divine arrows became animated. *Heat*, which determines the movement of matter, *was developed in it.*"

There is no question whatever, and both written and legendary history say, that these books were written from ancient temple records, and that the Naacals wrote the temple histories, and taught religion and science.

In southern India the temples have libraries of ancient writings, but none, apparently, go back beyond the Sanskrit. I worked over several of these with high priests and they were all in Sanskrit and on religious subjects. As none of them contained any facts of historical value, I was not sufficiently interested to continue their study.

There are considerable variations of the legend of the creation in different sections of the world, which no doubt is due to the manner in which it has been handed down to generation after generation. Startling as it may appear, the most scientific version, and the one above all others except the Naacal that can be sustained by geological research, is the version found among the semi-savages and cannibalistic races of the South Sea Islands, especially the Marquesans.

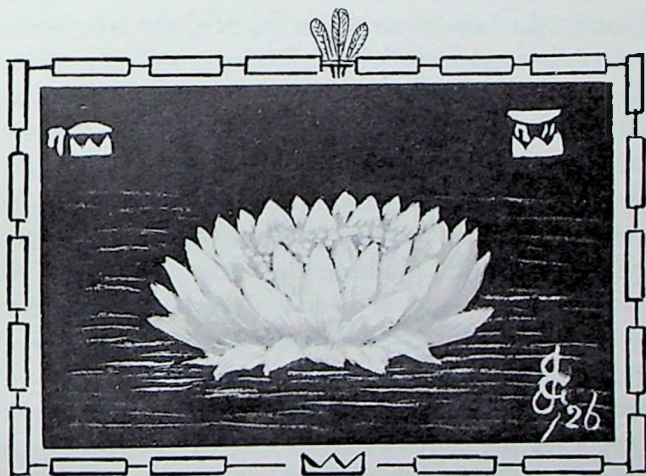
The Hindu, Chaldean, Egyptian, Maya and the Greek in later times, describing the creation, eliminated the scientific sections and recorded, by the use of symbols, the facts without the whys and wherefores. The reason for this is well told by Clement of Alexandria, who said:

"The Egyptians neither entrusted their mysteries to every one nor degraded their secrets of divine matters by disclosing them to the profane; reserving them for the

ALPHA—THE BEGINNING

heir apparent to the throne, and to such of the priests who excelled in virtue and wisdom." In other words, the esoteric meanings were not given out publicly.

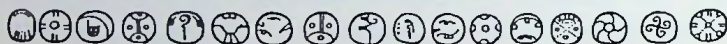
It is a certainty that the Egyptian legend of the creation, from which Moses wrote the biblical account, came from India when the Naacals went to Egypt as missionaries to teach the seven sacred inspired writings, religion and the sciences. Therefore the dramatic story that is taught in Sunday schools throughout the Christian world today originated in the lost continent of Mu.





2

The Lost Continent



THE record of the destruction of Mu, the Motherland of Man, is a strange one indeed. From it we learn how the mystery of the white races in the South Sea Islands may be solved and how a great civilization flourished in mid-Pacific and then was completely obliterated in almost a single night. A few decades ago scientists would have been very doubtful about the possibility of the former existence in the Pacific Ocean of a huge continent such as Mu. But since then, records have come to light and comparisons have been made which prove that such a land did at one time exist. The proofs are of several types.

First, as I have already explained in the opening chapter, there are the sacred tablets found in an Indian temple and deciphered with the aid of a learned priest. These tablets gave me the first hint about Mu and sent me on a world-wide search. They had been written by the Naacals, either in Burma or in the motherland. They told how the Naacals had originally come from the motherland, the land in the center of the Pacific. They also told the story of the creation of man and his advent in this land. Rec-

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ords of later date written in Mayax, Egypt and India tell and describe the destruction of this land of Mu, when the earth's crust was broken up by earthquakes and then sank into a fiery abyss. Then the waters of the Pacific rolled in over her, leaving only water where a mighty civilization had existed.

Second, there is confirmation of Mu in other ancient manuscripts, including such a classic as the Hindu epic Ramayana, written by the sage and historian, Valmiki, from the dictation of Narana, the high priest of the Rishi temple at Ayhodia, who read the ancient temple records to him. In one place Valmiki mentions the Naacals as "coming to Burma from the land of their birth in the East," that is, in the direction of the Pacific Ocean. Other documents confirming the story of the sacred tablets and Valmiki are: The Troano Manuscript, now in the British Museum. This is an ancient Maya book written in Yucatan. It speaks of the "Land of Mu" using the same symbols for Mu that we find in India, Burma and Egypt. Another reference is the Codex Cortesianus, a Maya book of about the same age as the Troano Manuscript. Then there is the Lhasa record, with hundreds of others from Egypt, Greece, Central America, Mexico, and the cliff writings in our western states.

Third, there are existing ruins which, by their location and the symbols with which they are decorated, tell of the lost continent of Mu, the motherland of man.

On some of the South Sea Islands, notably Easter, Mangaia, Tonga-tabu, Panape, and the Ladrone or Mariana Islands, there stand today remains of old stone temples and lithic remains which take us back to the time of Mu.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

At Uxmal in Yucatan, a ruined temple bears inscriptions commemorative of the "Lands of the West, whence we came"; and the striking Mexican pyramid southwest of Mexico City, according to its inscriptions, was raised as a monument to the destruction of these same "Lands of the West."

Fourth, there is the universality of certain old symbols and customs as discovered in Egypt, Burma, India, Japan, China, South Sea Islands, Central America, South America and some of the North American Indian tribes and other seats of ancient civilizations. These symbols and customs are so identical as to make it certain that they came from one source only—Mu. With this background, then, we can follow the tale of the destruction of Mu.

We find that this continent was a vast stretch of rolling country, extending from north of Hawaii, down towards the south. A line between Easter Island and the Fijis formed its southern boundary. It was over 5,000 miles from east to west, and over 3,000 miles from north to south. The continent consisted of *three* areas of land, divided from each other by narrow channels or seas.

Basing my description on the records shown in Chapters IV and V, I will try to picture her as she was.

Back, far back, into very remote times — many, many thousands of years ago, and yet, on the very edge of what we call historical times—there was a great continent in the middle of the Pacific Ocean where now "we find only water and the sky,"¹ and groups of small islands, which are today called the South Sea Islands.

1. Lhasa Record.

THE LOST CONTINENT

It was a "beautiful"² tropical country with "vast plains."³ The valleys and plains were covered with rich grazing grasses and tilled fields, while the "low rolling hill-lands"⁴ were shaded by luxuriant growths of tropical vegetation. No mountains or mountain ranges stretched themselves through this earthly paradise to give an irregular, jagged, yet soft and graceful sky line. Mountains had not yet been forced up from the bowels of the earth.

This great rich land was intersected and watered by many broad, slow-running streams and rivers, which wound their sinuous ways in fantastic curves and bends around the wooded hills and through the fertile plains. Luxuriant vegetation covered the whole land with a soft, pleasing, restful mantle of green. Bright and fragrant flowers on tree and shrub added coloring and finish to the landscape. Tall fronded palms fringed the ocean's shores and lined the banks of the rivers for many a mile inland. Great feathery ferns spread their long arms out from the river banks. In valley places where the land was low, the rivers broadened out into shallow lakes, around whose shores myriads of sacred "lotus flowers"⁵ dotted the glistening surface of the water, like vari-colored jewels in settings of emerald green.

Over the cool rivers, gaudy-winged butterflies hovered in the shade of the trees, rising and falling in fairy-like movements, as if better to view their painted beauty in nature's mirror. Darting hither and thither from flower to

2. Easter Island Tablet.
3. Greek Record.
4. Troano Manuscript.
5. Various Records.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

flower, tiny hummingbirds made their short flights, glistening like living jewels in the rays of the sun.⁶

Little feathered songsters in bush and tree vied with each other in their sweet lays.⁷

The chirpings of lively crickets filled the air, while above all other sounds came those of the locust as he industriously "ground his scissors," telling the whole world all was well with him.

Roaming through the primeval forests were herds of "mighty mastodons and elephants" flapping their big ears to drive off annoying insects.⁸

All this great continent was teeming with gay and happy life over which "64,000,000 human beings" reigned supreme.⁹ All this life was rejoicing in its luxuriant home.

Broad "smooth roads" ran in all directions "like a spider's web." These roads were laid with smooth stones, so perfectly matched that "grasses could not grow between them."¹⁰

At the time of our narrative, the 64,000,000 people were made up of "ten tribes" or "peoples," each one distinct from the other, but all under one government."¹¹

Many generations before, the people had selected a king and added the prefix Ra to his name. He then became the hieratical head and emperor under the name "Ra Mu."¹² The empire received the name "Empire of the Sun."

6. S. A. Record.

7. Easter Island Tablet.

8. Indian and Maya Records.

9. Troano Manuscript.

10. Easter Island Tablet.

11. Troano Manuscript.

12. Lhasa Record and others.

THE LOST CONTINENT

All followed the same religion, a worship of the Deity through symbols. All believed in the immortality of the soul, which soul eventually returned to the "great source" from whence it came.¹³

Their reverence for the Deity was so great that they never spoke His name, and in prayer and supplication always addressed Him through a symbol. "Ra the Sun" was used as the collective symbol for all His attributes."¹⁴

As high priest, Ra Mu was the *representative* of the Deity in religious teachings. It was thoroughly taught and understood that Ra Mu was not to be worshipped, as he was only representative.

At this time the people of Mu were very highly civilized and enlightened. *There was no savagery on the face of the earth, nor had there ever been*, for all the peoples on earth were children of Mu and were under the suzerainty of the motherland.

The dominant race in the land of Mu was a *white race*, exceedingly handsome people, with clear white or olive skins, large, soft, dark eyes and straight black hair. Besides this white race, there were people of other races, people with yellow, brown or black skins. They, however, did not dominate.¹⁵ These ancient people of Mu were great navigators and sailors who took their ships all over the world "from the eastern to the western oceans and from the northern to the southern seas. . . . They were also learned architects, building great temples and palaces

13. Lhasa Record and many others.

14. Maya and others.

15. Troano Manuscript, Codex Cortesianus and others.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

of stone."¹⁶ They carved and set up great monoliths of stone as monuments.

In the land of Mu there were *seven* great or principal cities, the seats of religion, science and learning.¹⁷ There were many other large cities, towns and villages scattered throughout the *three* lands.

Many cities were built at or near the mouths of the great rivers, these being the seats of trade and commerce, from which ships passed to and from all parts of the world. The land of Mu was the mother and the center of the earth's civilization, learning, trade and commerce; all other countries throughout the world were her colonies or colonial empires.

According to records, inscriptions and traditions, man's advent on earth was in the land of Mu and on this account the name "land of Kui" was added to that of Mu.¹⁸ Great carved stone temples without roofs, sometimes called "transparent" temples, adorned the cities. These temples were roofless to permit the rays of Ra to fall on the heads of those in supplication and prayer, a symbol of acknowledgment by the deity. "The wealthy classes adorned themselves in fine raiment with many jewels and precious stones. They lived in imposing palaces attended by many servants."¹⁹

Colonies had been started in all parts of the earth.

Being great navigators, their ships were constantly car-

16. Valmiki.

17. Lhasa Record.

18. Troano Manuscript and inscriptions.

19. Lhasa Record.

THE LOST CONTINENT

rying passengers and merchandise to and from the various colonies.²⁰

During cool evenings might be seen ships on pleasure bent, filled with gorgeously dressed, jewel-bedecked men and women. The long sweeps with which these ships were supplied gave a musical rhythm to the song and laughter of the merry passengers.

While thus this great land was at its zenith, while it was the center of the earth's civilization, learning, trade and commerce, and while great stone temples were being erected, and huge statues and monoliths were being set up,²¹ the land of Mu received a rude shock; a fearful visitation overtook her. Rumbblings from the bowels of the earth, followed by earthquakes and volcanic outbursts, shook up the *southern* parts of the land of Mu.²²

Along the southern shores of the continent great cataclysmic waves from the ocean rolled in over the land, and many a fair city went down to destruction. The volcanoes belched out their fire, smoke and lava. The country being flat, the lava did not run, but piled up, forming cones which subsequently became igneous rocks, and are to be seen today on some of the southern islands.²³ Eventually the volcanic workings ceased. The volcanoes died out, and have ever since remained silent.

After the cessation of these volcanic workings, the people of the land of Mu gradually overcame their fright.

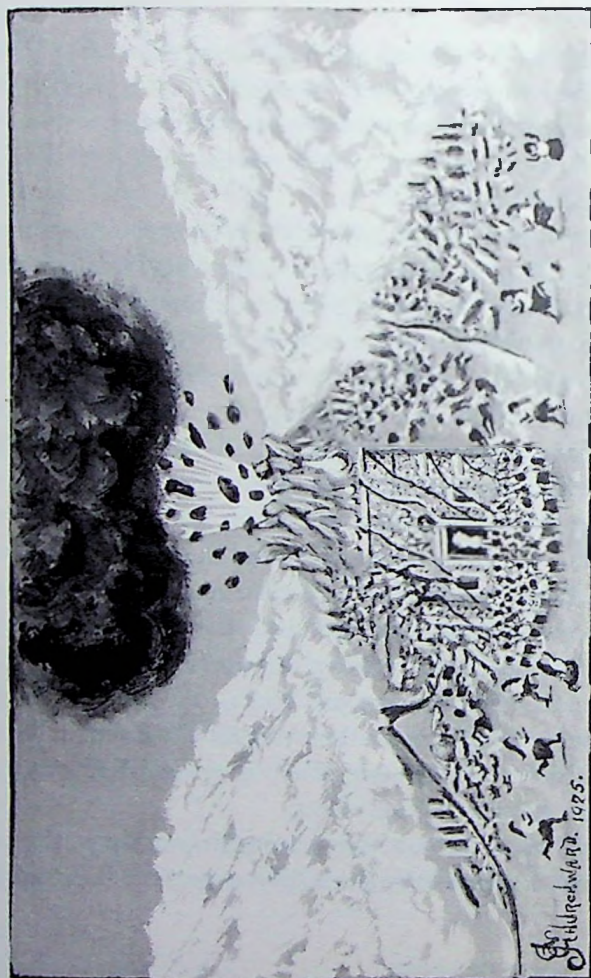
20. Valmiki.

21. Remains on the islands.

22. Easter and other islands

23. Easter and other islands.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU



THE DESTRUCTION OF MU
"Temples and palaces came crashing to the ground."

THE LOST CONTINENT

The ruined cities were rebuilt and trade and commerce were resumed.

Many generations after this visitation, and when the phenomenon had become past history, Mu again became the victim of earthquakes. "*The whole continent* heaved and rolled like the ocean's waves. The land trembled and shook like the leaves of a tree in a storm. Temples and palaces came crashing to the ground and monuments and statues were overturned. The cities became heaps of ruins."²⁴

As the land rose and fell, quivered and shook, the fires of the underneath burst forth, piercing the clouds in roaring flames *three miles in diameter*.²⁵ There they were met by lightning shafts which filled the heavens. A thick black pall of smoke overshadowed the land. "Huge cataclysmic waves rolled in over the shores²⁶ and extended themselves over the plains." Cities and all things living went down to destruction before them. "Agonizing cries of the multitude filled the air. The people sought refuge in their temples and citadels only to be driven out by fire and smoke, and the women and the men in their shining garments and precious stones cried: 'Mu save us!'"²⁷

As the setting sun showed himself on the horizon beneath the pall of smoke that overhung the whole land, he was like a ball of fire, red and angry looking. When he had sunk below the horizon, darkness intense prevailed, relieved only by lightning flashes.

24. Troano Manuscript, Codex Cortesianus and Lhasa Record.

25. Hawaii, Niuaufou and others.

26. Greek Record.

27. Lhasa Record.

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"During the night"²⁸ the land was torn asunder and rent to pieces. With thunderous roarings the doomed land sank." Down, down, down, she went, into the mouth of hell—"a tank of fire." As the broken land fell into that great abyss of fire, "flames shot up around and enveloped her."²⁹ The fires claimed their victim. "Mu and her 64,000,000 people were sacrificed."³⁰

As Mu sank into that gulf of fire another force claimed her—*fifty millions of square miles of water*. From all sides huge waves or walls of water came rolling in over her. They met where once was the center of the land. Here they seethed and boiled.

Poor Mu, the motherland of man, with all her proud cities, temples and palaces, with all her arts, sciences and learning, was now a dream of the past. The deathly blanket of water was her burial shroud. In this manner was the continent of Mu destroyed. This catastrophe was the first step in the destruction of the earth's *first great civilization*.

For nearly 13,000 years the destruction of this great civilization cast a heavy pall of darkness over the greater part of the earth. The pall is being lifted, but many spots yet remain covered by it.

When the continent was rent asunder and went down, for geological reasons which I shall hereafter explain, ridges and points of land here and there remained out of water. These ridges and points were thus made islands and groups of islands, but were very jagged and broken up

28. Codex Cortesianus and Troano Manuscript.

29. Egyptian.

30. Troano Manuscript.

THE LOST CONTINENT

by the volcanic workings which had occurred beneath them.

All these ridges and points were covered to their capacity with humanity that had escaped from the sinking land—their land, the motherland of man—which now formed the bed of seething, steaming, muddy waters around them.

Having swallowed up the land with all thereon, the waters rested as if satisfied with their grim work of destruction, and this is the *Pacific* Ocean. Was ever a name more ironically applied to anything on earth?

On these islands, in the midst of the boiling sea, the remnants of Mu's population huddled, waiting for the terrific quakes to abate. They had seen their temples and palaces, their ships and their roads go crashing down, to be swallowed by the ocean. Nearly the entire population had been engulfed by this catastrophe. The few that remained alive, all that were left of the motherland of man, the ruler of the world, discovered that they were destitute. They had nothing—no tools, no clothing, no shelter; little land and no food. Around them hissed and seethed the boiling waters that had rushed into the center of the fiery pit when the continent sank; above them dense clouds of steam, smoke and ashes cut off the friendly light, and they were in an impenetrable darkness. In their ears still rang the despairing shrieks of their comrades who had perished in chaos when the seemingly solid ground had given way beneath their feet. It was a scene of horror for the survivors, who found themselves facing death by starvation and exposure. Few were able to survive the dreadful ordeal and most of them perished miserably.

Only small islands were left. Some of them we know

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

today as the South Sea Islands, and some of their inhabitants can claim, as remote ancestors, the people of ancient Mu.

After a period of days the atmosphere was somewhat cleared of the smoke and sulphurous fumes that had turned the place into an inferno. The sun broke through the veil of clouds and looked down upon a scene of death and desolation. The newly formed islands might be seen thronged with appalled men and women—those who were lucky or unlucky enough to be still alive. They must have been pitiful looking beings, these survivors of the world's greatest catastrophe *since* the flood of biblical fame. One can picture some wringing their hands in despair while others huddled together, dumb and motionless, reason gone, staring with unseeing eyes at the spot where a continent had been.

Where now was their once fair land? It lay deep beneath the waters of the Pacific Ocean. Where man once reigned supreme was now the abode of fishes and the haunt of uncanny, creeping things. Seaweeds would grow where flowers had once raised their faces to the sun, and the coral insects would build their reefs on the spots where man's busy hands had once reared palaces. Out of the tens of millions of human beings that had once swarmed the streets of the vanished cities, only a pitiful handful remained on the newly formed islands that were otherwise barren of all life.

As these wretched beings gazed out over the vast desert of seething water, let us try to re-create, if we can, their feelings of horror and despair. Everything was gone! All was lost! What remained for them? Nothing except slow

THE LOST CONTINENT

starvation. They were crowded and huddled together on tiny specks of land in the midst of an immense ocean, thousands of miles from the mainland, without boats, ships or food.

Under such circumstances it may easily be imagined what happened. Many of them, of course, were hopelessly insane, driven mad by the sheer horror of it all; others prayed for death to relieve them from a strain that was intolerable. To exist, one thing alone was left to them: *to go down into the lowest depths of savagery, and, for a time at least, live upon one another.*

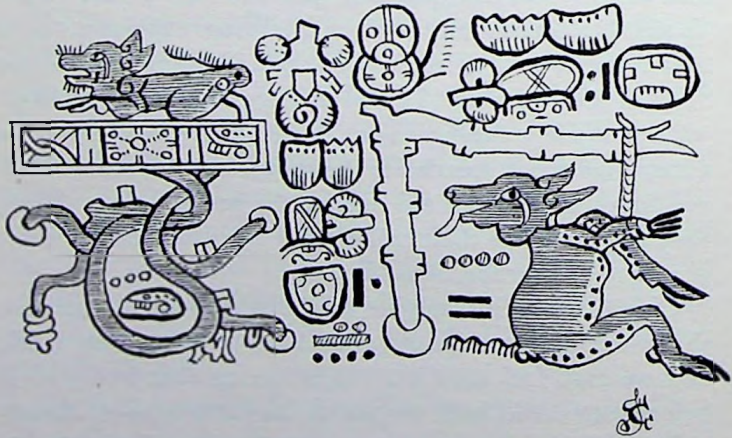
Skins of animals, if any were left, and the leaves of coarse foliage must, in future, be their only dress. Stones, spears and arrows must be their weapons of defense and offense. Their cutting tools must be fashioned from flints and shells. But the primary question was where to get food? No doubt many of them died from exposure, fright and hunger, and as these died, their bodies became the food of the survivors. In this manner, began the *first cannibalism and savagery*. Thus these survivors of the highest civilization descended to the lowest savagery which has continued on through the ages to the present time. Were they to blame for their fall? This is a question for each reader to answer for himself.

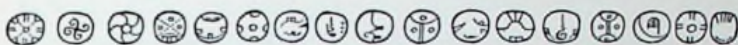
One may readily imagine the loathing and repugnance that these cultured beings must have had for such food, and we may feel comforted in believing that many died before they could force themselves to partake of it. Gradually, however, as generation followed generation through the long procession of years, these poor islanders sank lower and lower until even traditions of their past, which

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

at first were religiously kept and handed down to posterity, became dim and at last forgotten. Their former greatness was erased from their minds as completely as the treacherous waters of the Pacific had wiped away their motherland, but, although this past is forgotten by the islanders, marks have remained among them for future identification, thus carrying out an unvarying law.

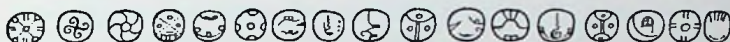
I have previously mentioned that a veil of darkness was cast over mankind by the destruction of Mu, but I mean this in a comparative sense only. The colonial empires, for a time, carried on the civilization of the motherland, but without her aid they gradually declined, then flickered out, and from their ashes the new and present civilization has arisen.





3

The Land of Man's Advent on Earth

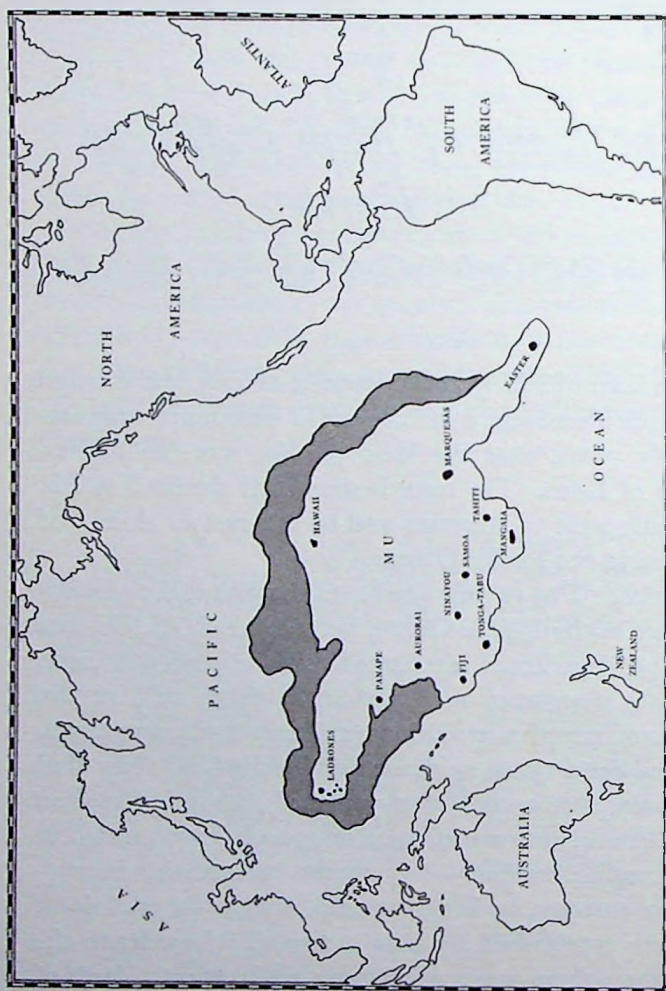


IN the land of Mu we have unquestionably found where man made his advent upon the earth. Various records conclusively prove that the land of Mu was the biblical Garden of Eden. The records show that the land of Mu lay to the west of America and to the east of Asia, and therefore in the Pacific Ocean.

Data that I have examined also show that the motherland was in the Pacific Ocean, because much of this data consists of the actual remains of this vanished continent. On parts that were not submerged there still remain vestiges of temples, traditions, statuary and sacred symbols, and the written evidence and inscriptions show that these mute mementoes of a vanished race originated in Mu. The authenticity of these remains is corroborated in every possible manner—by written records, by inscriptions, by customs, by language and, finally, by traditions.

I have established by this indisputable evidence the place where there was a prehistoric civilization. Much of this evidence is concretely furnished by stone temples, stone monuments, stone statuary, cut and dressed stone

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU



THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF MU

THE LAND OF MAN'S ADVENT ON EARTH

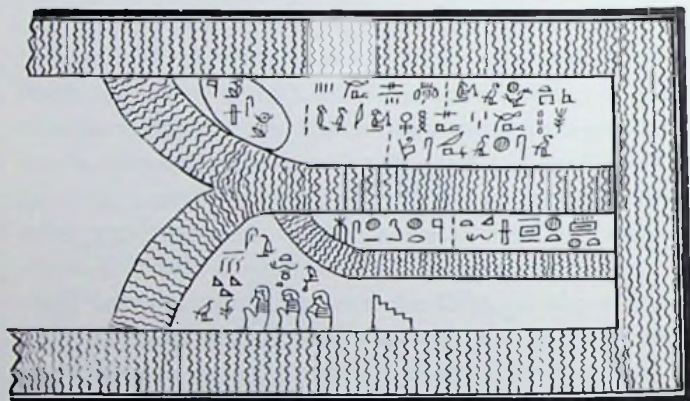
waiting shipment, and the quarries from which the stone came. In these quarries unfinished statuary has been found, and as these discoveries have been made in the South Sea Islands, it demonstrates beyond the shadow of a doubt that these islands were once parts of the submerged continent of Mu.

The records and data based on the supposed age of the Troano Manuscript show that the land of Mu was in existence up to the very edge of historical times. The land of Mu was in existence up to within 12,000 to 12,500 years ago. Taking the islands upon which remains and traditions have been found, I have sketched a map showing where Mu was situated in the Pacific Ocean. There is nothing upon which to base either a western or a northern coast line. From various records it would seem that this continent was made up of three separate lands, divided from each other by narrow seas or channels, but where or how these divisions were made by nature there is nothing to show, except, possibly, an Egyptian hieroglyphic which represents three long, narrow lands running from east to west.

For various reasons, the principal one being colonization, I think the land ran much farther north than has been shown. I have given Easter Island as the southeast corner, Tonga-tabu as about the southwestern corner, the Ladrones as the northwestern corner, Hawaii in the north, and no defined northeastern corner. As will be seen, I have made many large bays and estuaries, because records show that the land was low, without mountains. As the land was so low and rolling, with immense plains, it would naturally have a coast line similar to the one I have drawn.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

Both the Troano Manuscript and the Codex Cortesianus refer to the land of Mu as the land of hills of earth or "ridges of earth." The Greek record refers to it as "plains." I feel convinced that all three of these records are correct, because up to the time that the continent vanished beneath the Pacific, there were no mountains. The volcanic work-



MAP OF MU

The Lands of the West from the Egyptian Book of the Dead

ings which sent Mu down beneath the waves were preparatory to mountain raising.

Frederick O'Brien, who has written most interestingly of the South Sea Islands, says:

“Darwin’s theory is that these islands are the tops of a submerged continent, or land bridge, which stretches its crippled body along the floor of the Pacific Ocean for thousands of leagues. A lost land, whose epic awaits the singer; a mystery perhaps forever to be unsolved.

"There are great monuments, graven objects, hiero-

THE LAND OF MAN'S ADVENT ON EARTH

glyphs, customs and language; island people with suggestive legends, all perhaps remnants of a migration from Asia or Africa a hundred thousand years ago.

"Here, three centuries ago, they were discovered by the peoples of the great world, and, rudely encountering a civilization they did not build, they are dying here: with their passing vanishes the last living link with our prehistoric past, and I was to see it before it disappeared forever."

Where we find specks of land out of water with incontrovertible evidences of continental resources, we are made doubly certain that these specks are parts or remains of a continent. These bits of land are, as I have already said, little islands peopled by savages. They are thousands of miles away from any mainland, and it is therefore the strongest possible proof, stronger than any record, inscription or tradition, that back in prehistoric times there was a continent and that the continent was peopled by highly civilized human beings.

The ancient records and remains found on these South Sea Islands show us that man was created a civilized being but untutored and uncultured. He was created with a knowledge of his own soul and he believed in and worshipped the Deity. It is revealed by the presence of certain figures used as sacred symbols that man, generally, was at that time in an undeveloped intellectual state and the simplicity of the first sacred symbols was necessary in order to convey ordinary subjects to his mind that he might grasp them more fully. When, however, we first get in touch with man, thousands upon thousands of years after his advent upon earth, we find that in spite of his original

lack of intellectual development he was then in a highly enlightened and civilized state—and that was more than 50,000 years ago!

Certain archæologists have, in their writings, touched the subject of the land of Mu and the Lands of the West; but, as they took no pains to verify various records that came before them, but simply made deductions, and, as these deductions have seen their way into print, it is time that readers who are interested in the early appearance of man on earth should be informed of certain positive facts based upon my own careful investigations.

Schliemann, on apparently two records only, the Troano Manuscript and the Lhasa Record, asserts that Atlantis was the land of Mu. These records *do not* state that Mu and Atlantis were identical; it is mere surmise on the part of Schliemann. Other records which he might have consulted would have told him plainly that the land of Mu lay to the west of America and not to the east, the location of Atlantis. However, both Atlantis and the land of Mu were destroyed by volcanic eruptions and submerged. Science has proved that beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Le Plongeon advanced the theory that Central America was the Lands of the West and therefore the land of Mu, basing his deductions on the contour of the land around the Caribbean Sea, but forgetting entirely that all records establish the fact that the Lands of the West were destroyed and submerged, while Central America to this day is, of course, unsubmerged. This is as plausible as saying that a certain man is dead while he is arguing some point with you.

Possibly some of these errors arose from the fact that

THE LAND OF MAN'S ADVENT ON EARTH

certain records were *read in Europe* that were written *from America*, and the readers, without thinking, based their calculations from *Europe* instead of from *America*. This would be in keeping with the reference to Atlantis made by the old Greek philosopher: "The Land beyond the Sea—the Saturnian Continent." The Saturnian Continent, by the way, was one of the ancient names of Atlantis.

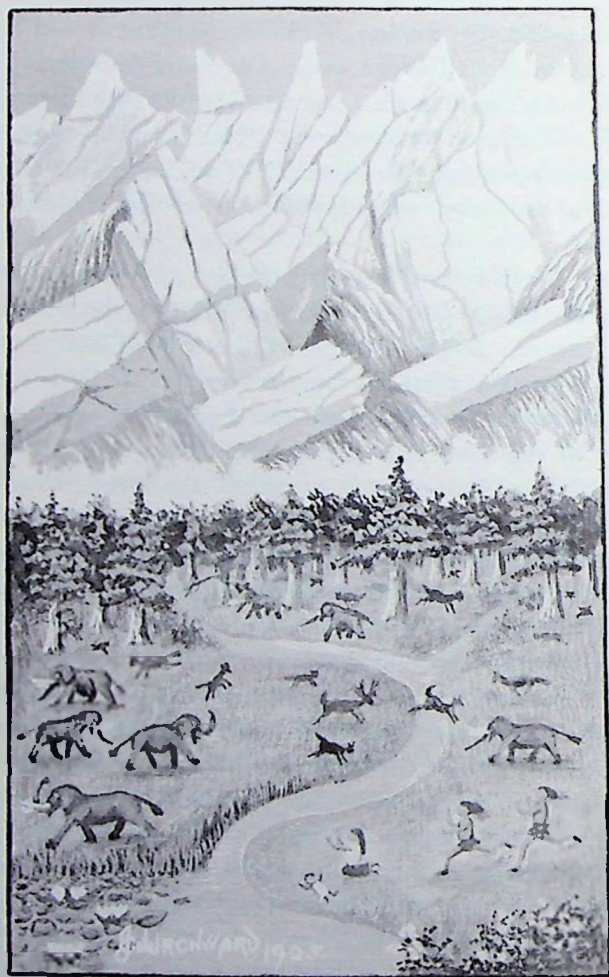
The exact difference between the records is—the Land of the West *from America* and the Land beyond the Sea *from Europe*. Evidently the writer of the Greek record wished to avoid mistakes, because he qualified his statement about the Land *beyond* the Sea by designating it clearly as the *Saturnian* Continent, which was Atlantis. Surely this is plain enough to satisfy the most exacting.

The Troano Manuscript places the sinking of the Land of Mu as having occurred approximately 12,500 years ago. (I think 12,000 is nearer correct). However, the figures must all be approximate only because the exact age of the Troano Manuscript is not known.

Sanches, high priest of the temple of Saïs, told Sanchides that Atlantis sank 11,500 years ago and that the passage way to the Lands of the West was blocked on account of the sinking of this great country, and the destruction of the intervening country beyond Atlantis by cataclysms which made that country impassable. This clearly eliminates the possibility that Atlantis may have been the Land of Mu or the Lands of the West.

Those who have hitherto written about the land of Atlantis have ignored the most important records connected with this prehistoric continent, namely, the remains on

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU



THE LAST MAGNETIC CATAclySM. THE BIBLICAL "FLOOD"
AND THE GEOLOGICAL MYTH, THE GLACIAL PERIOD

THE LAND OF MAN'S ADVENT ON EARTH

South Sea Islands and the inscriptions on the walls of the Temple of Sacred Mysteries at Uxmal, Yucatan, to which may be added the astounding traditions that are to be found among the South Sea Islanders.

From the remains found on the South Sea Islands backed by records and traditions, it is shown that the South Sea Islanders, in spite of their present savage and semi-savage state, were not always in that condition; it is clearly established that they are the descendants of highly civilized and enlightened forefathers. Looking at their present condition it is self-evident that far back, in the prehistoric past, some great calamity overtook their ancestors.

In their anxiety to sustain their monkey theories, scientists have tried to prove that man did not appear upon the face of the earth until the early Pleistocene Time, but a pin-prick can dissipate this scientific bubble. The remains of man have been found in the gravel beds of Europe, which were made by the settling waters of the last great Magnetic Cataclysm, the geological Glacial Period, an occurrence that marked the end of the Pliocene. The den men of Nebraska were also wiped out by this same cataclysm.

Niven's upper city was built before the mountains were raised at the beginning of the Pleistocene; his lowest city was built tens of thousands of years before this and goes far back into the Tertiary Era. (Page 122.) This is also corroborated by the cut on Capital Hill in Smyrna, Asia Minor. (Page 120.)

Would it help modern man to know the trials and tribulations that were endured by prehistoric man? It might, and then again—it might not.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

lack of intellectual development he was then in a highly enlightened and civilized state—and that was more than 50,000 years ago!

Certain archæologists have, in their writings, touched the subject of the land of Mu and the Lands of the West; but, as they took no pains to verify various records that came before them, but simply made deductions, and, as these deductions have seen their way into print, it is time that readers who are interested in the early appearance of man on earth should be informed of certain positive facts based upon my own careful investigations.

Schliemann, on apparently two records only, the Troano Manuscript and the Lhasa Record, asserts that Atlantis was the land of Mu. These records *do not* state that Mu and Atlantis were identical; it is mere surmise on the part of Schliemann. Other records which he might have consulted would have told him plainly that the land of Mu lay to the west of America and not to the east, the location of Atlantis. However, both Atlantis and the land of Mu were destroyed by volcanic eruptions and submerged. Science has proved that beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Le Plongeon advanced the theory that Central America was the Lands of the West and therefore the land of Mu, basing his deductions on the contour of the land around the Caribbean Sea, but forgetting entirely that all records establish the fact that the Lands of the West were destroyed and submerged, while Central America to this day is, of course, unsubmerged. This is as plausible as saying that a certain man is dead while he is arguing some point with you.

Possibly some of these errors arose from the fact that

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certain records were *read in Europe* that were *written in America*, and the readers, without thinking, based their calculations from Europe instead of from America. This would be in keeping with the reference to Atlantis made by the old Greek philosopher: "The Land beyond the Sea—the Saturnian Continent." The Saturnian Continent, by the way, was one of the ancient names for Atlantis.

The exact difference between the records is—the Lands of the West *from America* and the Land beyond the Sea *from Europe*. Evidently the writer of the Greek record wished to avoid mistakes, because he qualified his statement about the Land *beyond* the Sea by designating it clearly as the *Saturnian* Continent, which was Atlantis. Surely this is plain enough to satisfy the most exacting!

The Troano Manuscript places the sinking of the land of Mu as having occurred approximately 12,500 years ago. (I think 12,000 is nearer correct). However, the figures must all be approximate only because the exact age of the Troano Manuscript is not known.

Sanches, high priest of the temple of Saïs, told Solon that Atlantis sank 11,500 years ago and that the passage-way to the Lands of the West was blocked on account of the sinking of this great country, and the destruction of the intervening country beyond Atlantis by cataclysms, which made that country impassable. This clearly eliminates the possibility that Atlantis may have been the land of Mu or the Lands of the West.

Those who have hitherto written about the land of Mu have ignored the most important records connected with this prehistoric continent, namely, the remains on the

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Scientists have always tried to maintain the theory that the white races originated in Asia, yet they have not a vestige of proof to sustain it—not a single record of any description. Their deductions are only surmises. I will undertake to show in this book where they originated and trace them to Europe.

One of the most startling discoveries, due to Frederick O'Brien, is that the natives of the Polynesian groups of South Sea Islands are a *white* race. Further, they are an exceedingly handsome people, a link that joins perfectly the white races of the earth.

Records show us, as I have established, that man undoubtedly made his advent on this earth in the land of Mu, and the Polynesian Islands are jagged remains of the ill-fated continent that went down in a maelstrom of destruction. Records also show us that Mexico and Central America were colonized and settled by people from the land of Mu. Traditions also establish the fact that these first colonizers from Mu were blond-whites, that these blond-white people were driven from the land by another white race of more swarthy complexion—brunettes: that the blond-white people sailed in their ships to a far-off land in the direction of the rising sun—east—and there settled, in the northern part of Europe—Scandinavia of today. It is also made plain by these same records that southern Europe, Asia Minor, and northern Africa were colonized and settled by the brunette race by way of Mayax, Central America and Atlantis.

I will quote, with his permission, some passages from Frederick O'Brien's fascinating book, "White Shadows in the South Seas." The passages referred to are as follows:

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"Over this land bridge, mayhap, ventured the Caucasian people—the *dominant blood in Polynesia today*—and when the continent fell from the sight of sun and stars, save in those spots now mountainous islands like Tahiti and the Marquesas, the survivors were isolated for untold ages.

"Here in these islands the brothers of our long-forgotten ancestors have lived and bred since the Stone Age, cut off from the main stream of mankind's development. Here they have kept the childhood customs of our white race, savage and wild, amid their primitive and savage life."

It is evident from the foregoing that O'Brien based these paragraphs on the theory that the white race originated in Asia. It is an accepted theory and O'Brien cannot be blamed for the error.

On page 112 of his book, O'Brien writes:

"My savage friends with their clear features, their large, straight eyes and clear olive skins, still show the traces of their Caucasian blood. Their forefathers and mine might have hunted the great winged lizards together through primeval wilderness, until, driven by who knows what urge of wanderlust or necessity, certain tribes set out in that drive through Europe and Asia towards America, that ended at last when a continent sank beneath their feet in the South Seas."

Let us now leave the white Polynesians and visit one of the brown races found farther west, in the group of South Sea Islands called Micronesia. We find the brown, as well as the white races of the South Sea Islands, are today splendid specimens of physical manhood. They resemble

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the finest of the old Greek bronze statues. The Fijians, a brown race, are said to be the most skilled of the South Sea Islanders.

The accompanying picture is one from a brown race, Arawali, a native of Arorai Island of the Gilbert group, which lies about 4,000 miles southwest of Hawaii.

The picture shows a young lady with an extremely well shaped and well developed head, of pleasing countenance and gentle expression. It has been said of her that "she is a very gentle, lovable woman, but quick-tempered and slightly jealous, but very dignified notwithstanding her wretched surroundings. She is the daughter of the King of Arorai Island."

Arawali's head and face belong to the representative of a high type of civilization, although her dress is that of a savage. Poor Arawali! She is one of a tribe of cannibals, but, strangely enough, she herself has never tasted "long-pig," the euphemistic name applied to human flesh by the natives. In her hand she carries a fan, the ornamentation of which is the royal escutcheon of Mu—the Empire of the Sun.

No ancient record has ever been found that mentions savagery as existing on any spot of the earth's surface prior to the destruction of Mu. Then why did such magnificent specimens of man as the forefathers of the South Sea Islanders become degraded cannibals? Our story of the great calamity that overtook the first race of man answers this question.

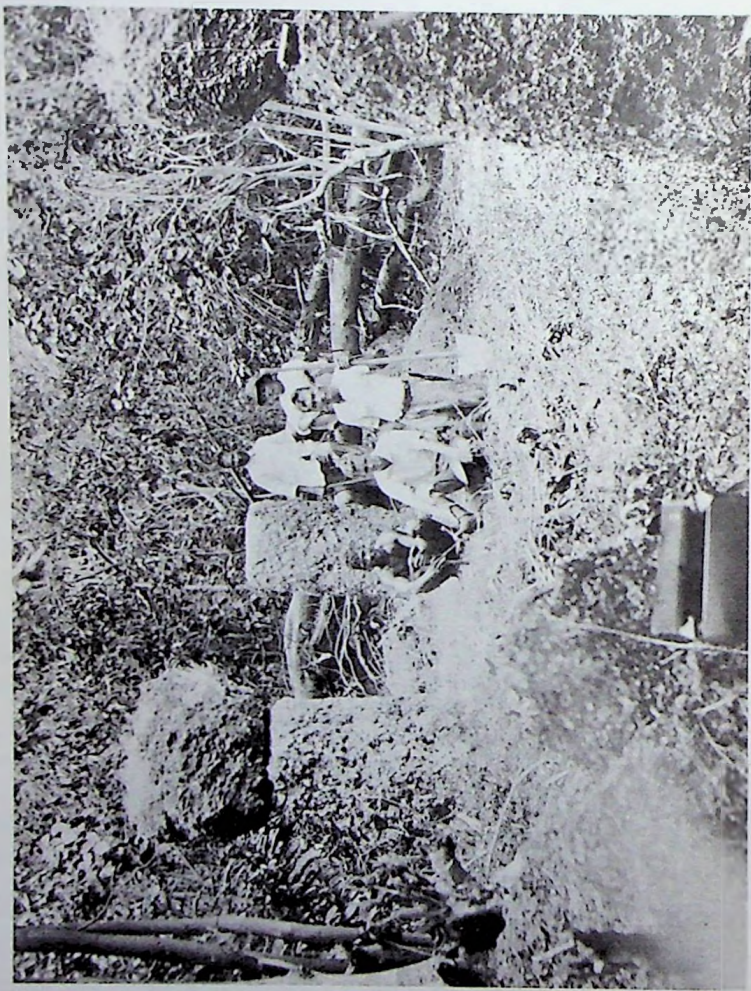
THE LAND OF MAN'S ADVENT ON EARTH



Loaned from the Collection of the American Weekly Section of the New York Sunday American

PRINCESS ARAWALI OF ARORAI ISLAND, GILBERT GROUP, CARRYING
FAN, THE ORNAMENTATION OF WHICH IS THE ROYAL ESCUTCHEON
OF MU—THE EMPIRE OF THE SUN

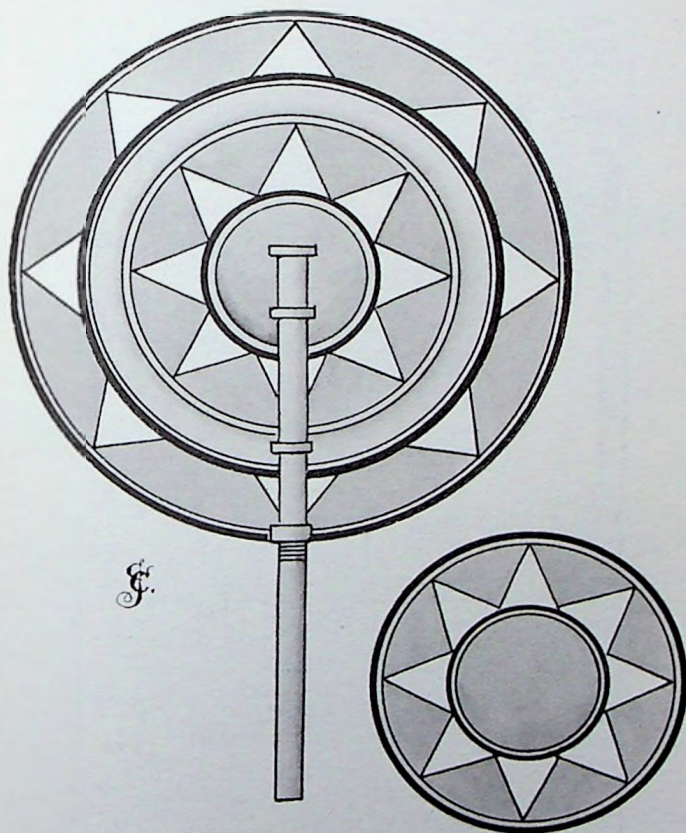
THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU



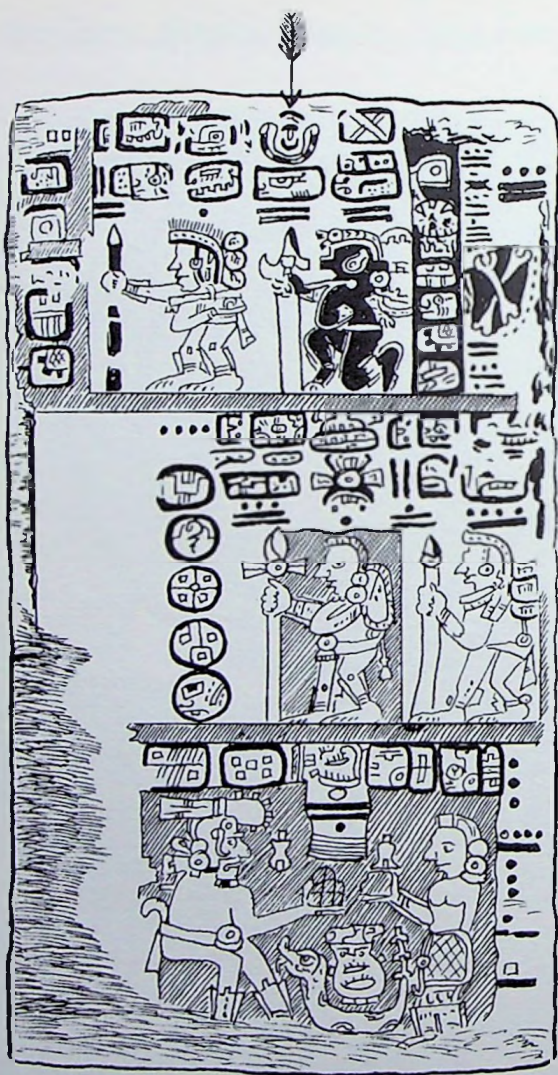
Courtesy Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu

AGINGAN, SAIPAN, MARIANA ISLANDS

THE LAND OF MAN'S ADVENT ON EARTH

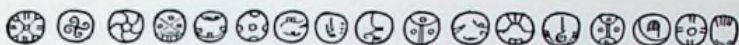


THE FAN CARRIED BY THE PRINCESS ARAWALI



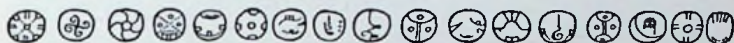
Traced from the Troano Manuscript

TROANO MANUSCRIPT RECOUNTING THE DESTRUCTION OF MU
The arrow points to the Maya hieroglyphic for the Land of Mu



4

Records of This Lost Continent



THE records referring to the land of Mu are many and various. Among the written records are some that tell us man made his advent on earth in the land of Mu—the Naacal tablets for instance.

Other records give us the geographical position of this lost continent.

The American written records, which are many, tell us that the land of Mu lay to the *west* of America. The Asiatic records all say Mu, the motherland, lay to the *east* of Asia—"towards the rising sun." Therefore the motherland of man, being between America and Asia, lay in the Pacific Ocean, and here we find on the islands stone remains of her great cities and temples, and also, a white race.

I will first take the American written records, commencing with the Troano Manuscript, an ancient Maya book written in Yucatan. Its age has been estimated to be from 1,500 to 5,000 years old. I think it is between 1,500 and 3,000 years old. I base this on the form of its writing.

I herewith present several extracts from the Troano

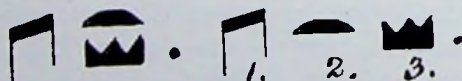
THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

Manuscript that will conclusively prove the correctness of my contention regarding Mu :

Extract 1. "In the year 6 Kan, on the 11 Muluc, in the month of Zac, there occurred terrific earthquakes which continued until the 13 Chuen without interruption. *The country of the hills of earth—the land of Mu* was sacrificed. Being *twice* upheaved, it disappeared during the night, being constantly shaken by the fires of the underneath. Being confined, these caused the land to rise and to sink several times in *various places*. At last the surface gave way and the ten countries (or tribes) were torn asunder and scattered. They sank with their 64,000,000 inhabitants 8,060 years before the writing of this book."

Geologically, it will be positively shown that the description "the country of the hills of earth" is absolutely correct and accounts for the quarries that are to be found on Easter Island.

Extract 2. "The birthplace of the sacred mysteries. Mu—the Lands of the West. *That land of Kui. The motherland of the gods.*"



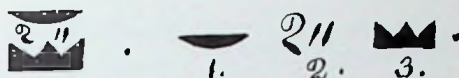
1. Is one of the letters M in the hieratical alphabet of Mu and is her alphabetical symbol ; thus we have Mu.

2. Is one of the letters T in the hieratical alphabet, and often used as the word "the" in the spoken language.

3. Is the universal geographical symbol for the Lands of the West.

The characters being in block designate the past tense; thus, "Mu was the Lands of the West."

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1. That.
2. Land of Kui or Kui Land.
3. Lands of the West.

The Lands of the West were the Land of Kui.

This extract is the most important passage known referring to the Motherland of Man, for it has already been shown that the geographical name of the Motherland of Man was the Lands of the West, and as the Troano Manuscript was written in America, it also shows that the Lands of the West lay to the *west of America*. Many records will be brought forward confirming the fact that the Motherland of Man lay to the west of America.

"That land of Kui" means the land of departed souls. The Egyptian *Ka* with its extended meaning comes out of the Maya *Kuzi*.

In ancient times "god" did not mean the Deity. It referred to the soul of a departed one. Thus, the Motherland of the gods, mentioned in the manuscript, means, by extension, the Motherland of Man.

Sir Gardner Wilkinson, the great Egyptologist, in his book, "Manners and Customs," Volume III, page 70, says:

"Kui-Land or the Land of Kui, according to the Maya language, was the birthplace of the goddess Maya, the mother of the gods—and of man."

Extract 2, by the way, is corroborated many times in the Egyptian Book of the Dead.

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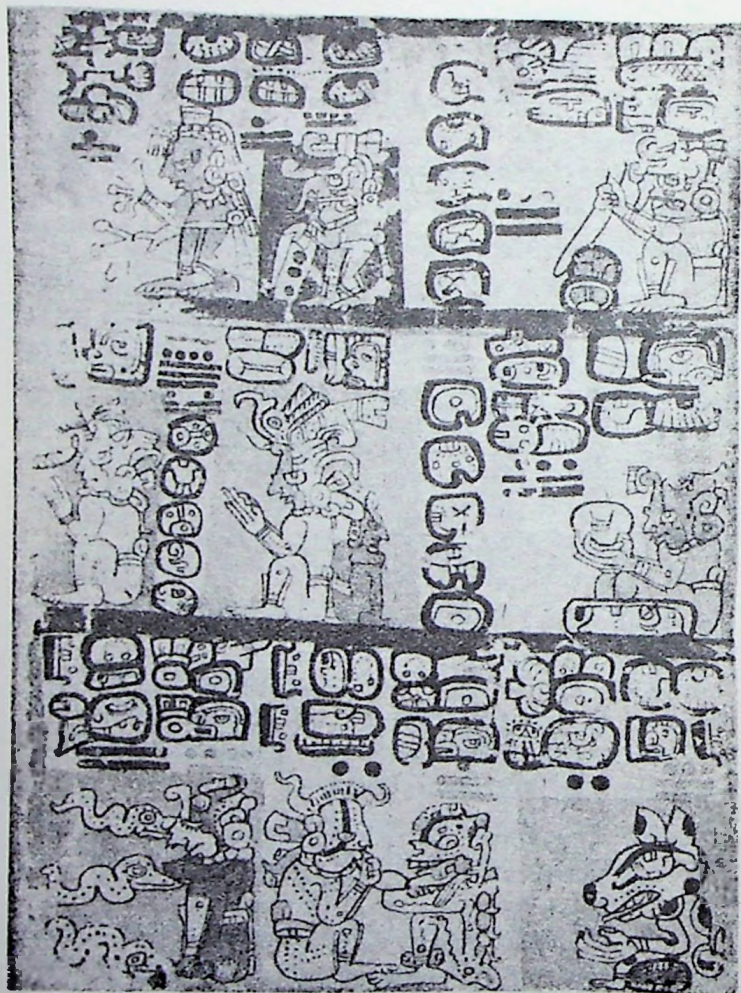


PLATE FROM THE CODEX CORTESIANUS

National Museum, Madrid, Spain

RECORDS OF THIS LOST CONTINENT

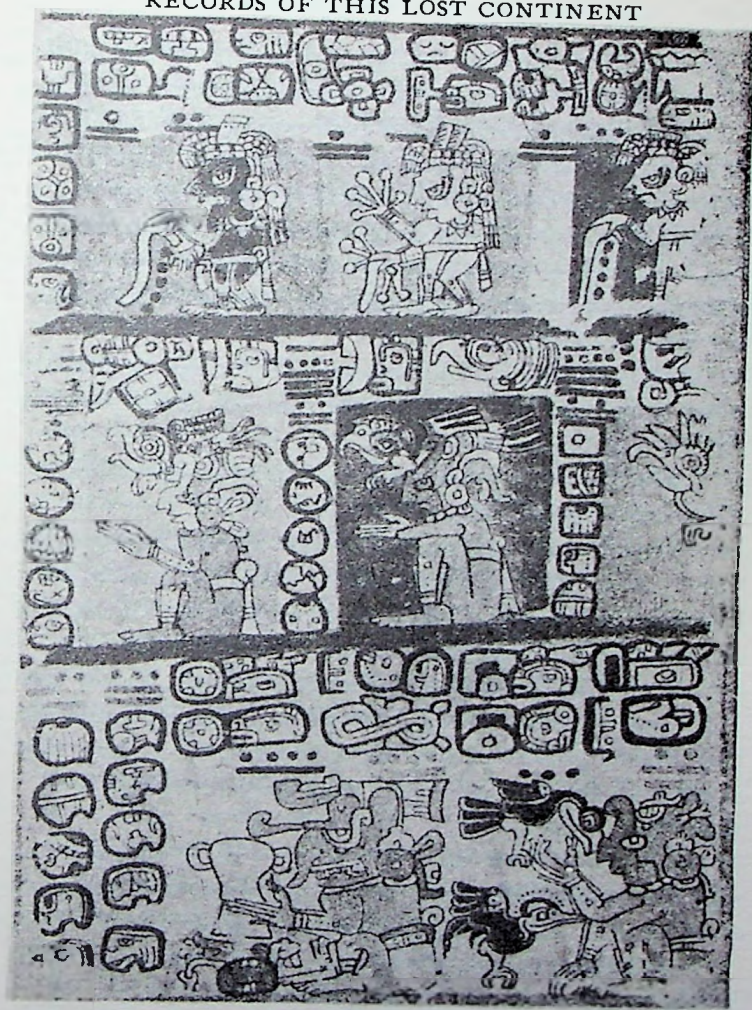


PLATE FROM THE CODEX CORTESIANUS
National Museum, Madrid, Spain

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CODEx CORTESIANUS.—The Codex Cortesianus is another of the old Maya books that escaped the eyes of the fanatical Bishop Landa. This book is now in the National Museum of Madrid, Spain. The characters, figures and writings would indicate that it is about the same age as the Troano Manuscript. The language of the Codex Cortesianus, however, is much more symbolical than that of the Troano Manuscript. Here are some extracts from it, bearing on our subject:

"By his strong arm Homen caused the earth to tremble after sunset and during the night *Mu, the country of the hills of earth, was submerged.*"

"Mu, the life of the basin (seas), was submerged by Homen during the night."

"The place of the dead *ruler* is now lifeless, it moves no more, after having *twice* jumped from its foundations: the king of the deep, while forcing his way out, has shaken it up and down, has killed it, has submerged it."

"Twice Mu jumped from her foundations; it was then *sacrificed by fire*. It *burst* while being shaken up and down violently by earthquakes. By kicking it, the wizard that makes all things move like a mass of worms, *sacrificed* it that very night."

It is self-evident that both the Codex Cortesianus and the Troano Manuscript were written from the same temple record. The Codex Cortesianus gives the land its hieratical name only, while the Troano Manuscript gives both its hieratical and geographical names.

THE LHASA RECORD.—This record was discovered by Schliemann in the old Buddhist Temple of Lhasa, Tibet. Schliemann deciphered and translated it. It very evi-

RECORDS OF THIS LOST CONTINENT

dently does not come from the same original record as do the Troano Manuscript and the Codex Cortesianus. It is more modern and is not written in Maya characters.

Here is an interesting extract from the Lhasa Record:

"When the star of Bal fell on the place where now is only the sky and the sea, the seven cities with their golden gates and transparent temples, quivered and shook like the leaves in a storm; and, behold, a flood of fire and smoke arose from the palaces. Agonies and cries of the multitude filled the air. They sought refuge in their temples and citadels, and the wise Mu—the *Hieratic Ra Mu*—arose and said to them: did I not predict all this? And the women and the men in their precious stones and shining garments lamented 'Mu, save us!' and Mu replied: 'You shall all die together with your servants and your riches, and from your ashes new nations shall arise. If they forget they are superior not because of what they put on but what they put out the same will befall them.' Flames and smoke choked the words of Mu: the land and its inhabitants were torn to pieces and swallowed up by the depths."

Bal is a Maya word meaning "Lord of the Fields." "Transparent temples" is, without doubt, a mis-translation. These temples were not built of glass or any other transparent substance. They were *open* or *roofless* temples so constructed that the rays of Ra—the sun—could fall upon the heads of those who were in prayer and supplication within the temple, like the Parsee temples of today.

Le Plongeon found records in Yucatan stating that "the Hieratic head of the Land of Mu prophesied its destruction, and that some, heeding the prophesy, left and went to the colonies where they were saved."

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Le Plongeon's death occurred many years before Schliemann published the Lhasa Record.

UXMAL TEMPLE.—This temple is situated at Uxmal, Yucatan, and has been named by Le Plongeon "The Temple of Sacred Mysteries." On its walls there is an important inscription which reads: "This edifice is a commemorative monument dedicated to the memory of Mu—the *Lands of the West*—*That Land of Kui*—*the birthplace of our sacred mysteries.*"

This temple is built facing *west*, where the Motherland once stood.

The inscription quoted is a full corroboration of the second extract from the Troano Manuscript, and confirms other records which state that the Motherland lay to the *west* of America. Further, and this is most important, it tells us that the religious teachings of this temple came from there. So that whatever we find here we know *originated* in Mu, the Lands of the West. With this information, we can trace the Egyptian religion and learning back to its source.

MEXICAN PYRAMID.—This pyramid is at Xochicalo, to the southwest of Mexico City. There is an inscription on it which Le Plongeon has translated as follows: "This pyramid is a commemorative monument raised to perpetuate the destruction of *The Lands of the West* among coming generations."

AKAB-DZIB.—In the city of Chichen Itza, there is a slab which forms the lintel of the door of the inner chamber at the southern end of the building called Akab-Dzib. Here we have "the awful, the tenebrous record." This slab

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is a description of *The Lands of the West* being shaken to her foundations by earthquakes and then engulfed.

MAYA BELIEFS.—The Mayas of Yucatan regarded the *West* as “the region of darkness, the place where the souls of the dead *returned to the bosoms of their ancestors*,” as shown in Codex Cortesianus.

GREECE.—A few references to the Motherland of Man are to be found among the writings of the old Greek philosophers.

In the year 403 B. C., during the archonship of Euclid, the Greek grammarians rearranged the Athenian alphabet in its present form. The Greek alphabet today is composed of Maya vocables forming an epic that relates the destruction of Mu. The translation of the Greek alphabet is as follows:

THE GREEK ALPHABET

The alphabet of the Greeks is an epic composed of Kara-Maya vocables, and is a commemorative memorial to their forefathers who lost their lives at the destruction of Mu.

In Plato's “*Timeus Critias*” we find this reference to the lost continent : “The Land of Mu had ten peoples.”

Proclus wrote: “The Lands of the West had ten peoples.”

Here we find two of the old Greek philosophers writing about the Motherland of Man. One uses its hieratical name while the other uses its geographical name, but both assert that there were ten separate peoples.

VALMIKI. *Ramayana*. Vol. I. Page 342. — “The Maya adepts, the Naacals, starting from *the land of their birth in the east*, as missionaries of religion and learning, went first to Burma and there taught the Nagas. From

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Burma they went to the Deccan in India, whence they carried their religion and learning to Babylonia and to Egypt."

BURMA.—At Angkor Thom, Cambodia, may be seen conventional beasts that have been called by archæologists "lions." All are placed facing the *east*, looking toward the place where the Motherland once stood. That these beasts refer to her there can be no question, as they are saying "Mu." This is shown by their conventional mouths, elongated squares, one of the forms of the letter M in the hieratic alphabet of Mu, and, one of her symbols.

PLUTARCH. *Life of Solon*.—"Sanches, the High Priest of Saïs, told Solon [600 B. C.], also Psenophis, a priest of Heliopolis, that 9,000 years before, the relations of the Egyptians with the inhabitants of *the Lands of the West* had been interrupted because of cataclysms destroying the *intervening* country, *and*—the mud that had made the sea impassable since the *destruction* of *Atlantis* by *earthquakes and submersion*."

It is here shown beyond controversy that the Lands of the West were to the west of America, because America was the "intervening lands" that prevented travel to them when she was made impassable by cataclysms.

Again it is clearly shown that neither Atlantis nor the intervening country was the Lands of the West, nor was Atlantis the intervening land, because the intervening land was made impassable only, while Atlantis was submerged.

I will now make a survey of the South Sea Islands and note the stone remains found on them, also the extraordi-

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nary and astounding legends found among the savages and semi-savages on these islands.

In going out on the Pacific Ocean from America we shall be traveling west—from America. The reader will kindly note that out on the Pacific Ocean we are West—of Yucatan; remembering this, it will enable him to appreciate certain records that hereafter appear.

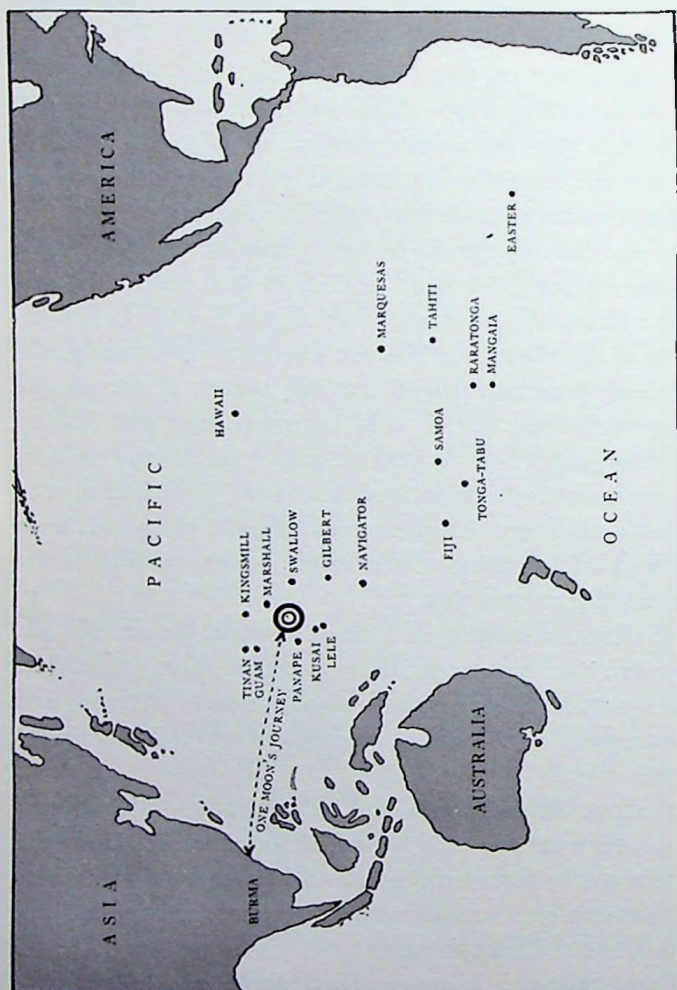
Among the tiny specks of land forming the Polynesian and other groups, we shall find links that joined, in pre-historic times, the civilization of America with the civilizations of Southern and Eastern Asia, and, eventually, the various civilizations throughout the world. Although the journey is a long one, it will be interesting and full of astounding surprises. Where we shall look for the remains of an ancient civilization, and where we shall find it, will be on islands that within the memory of living man were inhabited by cannibalistic savages, many of which are cannibalistic to this day.

Yet these cannibals, as I have already shown, are the descendants of highly civilized peoples. The forefathers of the present Polynesians, who are now savages and semi-savages, were once the center of the earth's civilization.

VALMIKI. *Ramayana*. Vol. I. Page 353.—“The Mayas were mighty navigators, whose ships traveled from the Western to the Eastern oceans, and from the Southern to the Northern seas in ages so remote that the sun had not yet risen above the horizon.

“That likewise, being learned architects, they built great cities and palaces.”

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU



THE DISTRIBUTION OF PREHISTORIC STONE REMAINS ON THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

RECORDS OF THIS LOST CONTINENT

THE GREAT STONE REMAINS OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Throughout the whole length and breadth of the Pacific Ocean are scattered groups of small islands. On scores of them are the remains of a great civilization. There are great stone temples, cyclopean stone walls, stone-lined canals, stone-paved roads and immense stone monoliths and statuary—works that required continental resources and workmen of skill. Yet we now find them not on a great continent, but on tiny specks of land inhabited by savages and semi-savages.

These great ruins appeal alike to both layman and scientist as being the work of a great past civilization that existed ages ago, about which we know nothing.

In attempting to enumerate and describe these remains I have undertaken a monumental work, for they are so many, and so scattered, that it is hard to tell where to begin or how to end. It would require many volumes to describe them all, instead of a few pages, so that I can give only a mere glance to that which deserves a long and detailed study. My description will be popular, not technical.

On many of the islands the remains are so overgrown with vegetation and covered up with soil, that it is difficult to find them. I do not believe that one-half of the stone remains on the South Sea Islands are visible; they are covered up, they are overgrown mounds.

Another difficulty the explorer has to contend with is the savage inhabitants; they all appear to have a superstitious dread of going near any of the great ruins. They believe them to be haunted by ghosts and evil spirits, which

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they call *mauli*, so that it is next to impossible to get any of them to guide you to these ruins or even to tell you where they are. A good way to discover their whereabouts, however, is to have a native show you over the island; but, go your own way and do not follow him. Simply take him along to tell you the best road home. If you are approaching a ruin he will try to make you go in an opposite direction. Should you persist in going on, when you get near the ruin, he will run away and leave you. Then you will know you are close to the object of your search.

I will make my start with the remains on Easter Island. They are better known than any of the others.

EASTER ISLAND. — Easter Island is situated at the southeastern extremity of Polynesia, 2,100 miles from the coast of South America. Its greatest length is 13 miles and its greatest width 7 miles.

On this little island, all told, there are at present 555 carved stones, colossal statues, as well as other examples of the art of a great prehistoric race.

W. J. Thomson, whom I believe to be the best authority on what is found on Easter Island, says:

"The largest image is in one of the quarries in an unfinished condition and measures 70 feet in height; the smallest was one found in a cave, and was about 3 feet long. The majority of them are from 15 to 18 feet high. It is supposed these images represent distinguished personages, and are intended as monuments to their memory."

The tops of some of these towering stones are capped with huge *spheres*, which show *red* in the distance. Many of these spheres were carved from the red igneous rock forming the sides of the now silent volcanoes. One of



EASTER ISLAND STATUARY

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

these spheres, which is carved out of a red sandstone, measures 12 feet in diameter. It is to be seen at the quarry at Terrai Hills.

Besides the statuary on Easter Island there are several immense platform-like accumulations of cut and dressed stone.

These piles are about 30 feet high and from 200 to 300 feet in length. They are awaiting shipment to some other part of the continent for the building of temples and palaces.

Near the extinct volcanoes Rana Roraka and Rana Rao are the remains of what was once a large stone temple. As the fallen stones lie, they outline a structure of about 100 feet long and 20 feet wide.

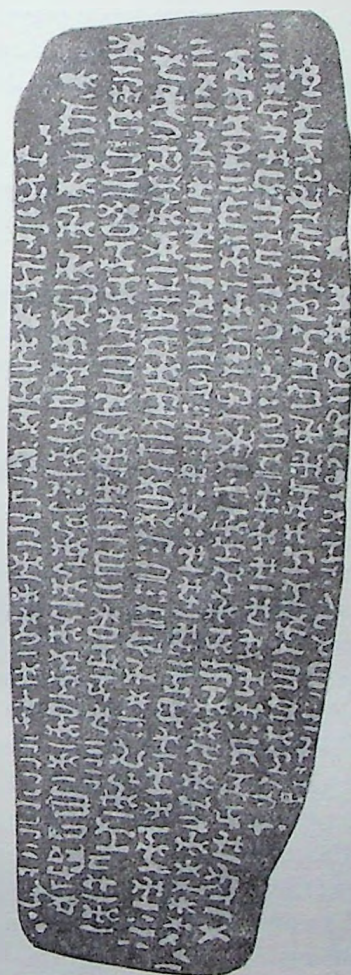
Walls are still standing 5 feet high and 5 feet thick. Some of the stones of this structure have carved upon them figures which were the sacred symbols used in the first religion of man.

W. J. Thomson: "There are in existence about 7 tablets, all that are left of a vast number, bearing the written story of Easter Island."

Thomson, with the aid of an old native, the only one on the island that knew the meaning of the glyphs on these tablets, deciphered and translated some of them. Herewith is Thomson's translation of two:

Tablet 1. "When this island was first created and became known to our forefathers, the land was crossed with roads beautifully paved with flat stones. These stones were laid together so nicely that no rough edges were exposed. Coffee [mistranslation] trees were growing close together along the borders of the roads. They met over-

RECORDS OF THIS LOST CONTINENT



EASTER ISLAND TABLET

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

head and their branches were laced together like muscles.

"Heke was the builder of the roads, and it was he who sat in the place of honor, where the roads branched away in every direction.

"In that happy land, that beautiful land where Romaha formerly lived with his beloved Hangarva.

"Turaki used to listen to the voices of the birds and feed them.

"In that beautiful land governed the gods from Heaven, who lived in the waters when it was cold.

"There the black and white pointed spider would have mounted to heaven, but he was held back by the bitterness of the cold."

Remains of these roads are to be seen on Easter and many other of the South Sea Islands.

Tablet 2, entitled "The Great King": "What power has the Great King on land? He has the power to make the plants grow and to change the color of the sky.

"All hail the power of The Great King who makes us lenient to the young plants, to admire the different colors of the sky and to behold the clouds that rise.

"All hail the power of The Great King who enables us to appreciate the blessings of bright stars, the lowering clouds, the gentle dew, the falling rain and the light of the sun and the moon.

"What power has The Great King on land?

"He has the power to populate the earth to create both kings and subjects.

"All hail to the power of The Great King, who hath created the human beings, given authority to kings, and created loyal subjects.

RECORDS OF THIS LOST CONTINENT

"What power has The Great King?

"He has the power to create the lobsters, white bait, eels, ape-fish and everything in the sea.

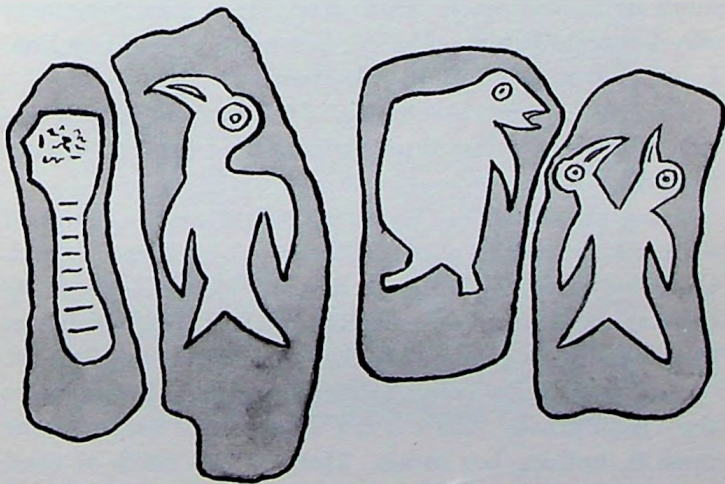
"What power has The Great King over the seas?

"He hath the power to create the mighty fish that swim in deep water.

"All hail the power of The Great King who enables us to withstand the attacks of the maggots, flies, worms, fleas and all manner of insects."

A LEGEND tells the following:

"This little island had once been a part of a great continent of land, crossed with many roads, beautifully paved with flat stones. The roads were cunningly constructed to represent the plan of the web of the gray and black pointed spider, and no man could discover the beginning or the end thereof."



PICTURED SLABS FROM HOUSES ON EASTER ISLAND

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

W. J. Thomson: "At the south end of the island there are from 80 to 100 stone houses, built in a regular line against a terrace of rock or earth, which in some cases form the back walls of the building. The walls of these peculiar houses average 5 feet in thickness and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. They are $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad and 13 feet long.

"The doorways are tiny affairs, not more than 20 inches high and 19 inches wide. The walls are formed by layers of irregular stones. These latter are often painted red, white and black, showing birds, faces and figures.

"Near the houses the rocks on the banks of the sea-cliff are carved in strange shapes, resembling human faces, tortoises, birds, fishes and mythical animals."

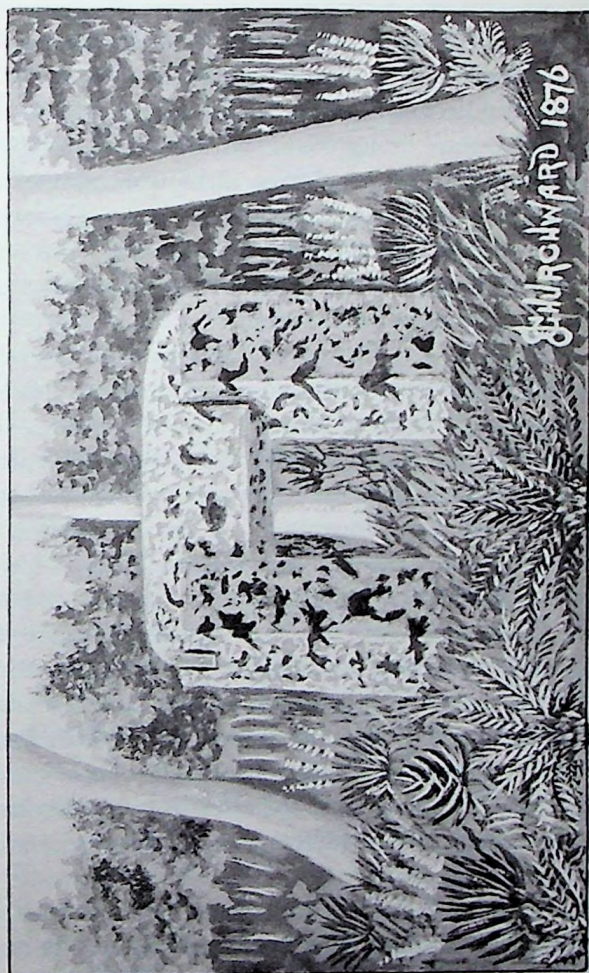
The history of Easter Island since the white man discovered it forms one long scene of tragedies.

COOK GROUP.—The Cook group of islands lies directly south of Hawaii about 40 degrees. It is also about half way between Tahiti and Fiji, but south of a direct line. I shall note two islands of this group.

Raratonga Island.—On this island there is a small section of the road referred to in the Easter Island tablet and legend.

Mangaia Island.—This is the southernmost island of the Cook group and about half the size of Easter Island. On it are remains similar to those on Easter Island. As there are no quarries, or evidences of their being chisled on this island, it is presumable that they were brought here.

TONGA-TABU.—Tonga-tabu is a coral atoll belonging to the Tonga group. There is not a particle of natural stone upon it, nothing but corals. Here on this patch of coral we find an immense stone monument, set up in the form of



W. R. H. WARD 1876

STONE ARCH ON TONGA-TABU

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an arch. It consists of two huge uprights weighing about 70 tons each, which are bound together at the top with another stone weighing about 25 tons.

There being no native stone on the island and the nearest available stone being over 200 miles away, it leaves open a wide field for speculation as to what sort of ships the ancients had to carry such enormous weights, how they landed them from the ships, and what contrivances they had to set them up in place, as we now find them, after they had been safely landed.

THE GILBERT AND MARSHALL GROUPS.—On several of the islands composing these two groups are found tall, slender pyramids built of stone.

The natives use the sacred symbols of the Motherland as ornamentations without knowing how they obtained the designs, or their meanings. I have shown a very prominent ornamentation from Arorai Island—the fan of Princess Arawali with the royal escutcheon of Mu.

THE CAROLINE GROUP.—As regards prehistoric remains, nowhere throughout the Pacific Ocean are there to be found such astounding ruins as on the Caroline Islands. An added interest is that they lie “one moon’s journey towards the rising sun (from Burma),” where according to the Naacal Tablets and Valmiki, the Motherland of Man once stood, the spot whence came the first settlers in Burma and India.

Panape.—On Panape stands what I consider to be the most important ruin in the South Sea Islands. It consists of the ruins of a great temple, a structure 300 feet long by 60 feet wide, with walls still standing (in 1874) 30 feet high, and at the ground 5 feet in thickness.

RECORDS OF THIS LOST CONTINENT

On the walls are the remains of carvings of many of the sacred symbols of the Motherland.

This temple is connected with canals and earthworks, and has vaults, passages and platforms. The whole is built of basaltic stone.

Below the pavements of the great quadrangle, on opposite sides, are two passages or gateways, each about 10 feet square. These are pierced through the outer wall with passageways leading down to the canal. Within the great quadrangle is a central pyramidal chamber, unquestionably the holy of holies.

According to the natives, many generations ago this temple was occupied, for a time, by the shipwrecked crew of a Spanish buccaneer. Relics of these outlaws are still being found in one of the vaults which they used as a storehouse.

The natives cannot be induced to go near this ruin, because they say it is haunted by ghosts and evil spirits, which they call *mauli*.

Other ruins also are on Panape, some of which are close to the seashore, others are on tops of mounds or hills, and some are to be found on cleared spaces towards the center of the island, but all command views of the ocean. On one of these cleared spaces there is a ruinous heap of stones covering between 5 and 6 acres; it is situated on a sort of tableland. Around it appears to have been a ditch or a canal.

At the corners, which were at the cardinal points, the ruins assume tall mounds, indicating by the various distribution of these mounds that the building was square.

To my mind the various ruins on Panape are the ruins

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of one of the Motherland's capital cities, one of the Seven Sacred Cities. It is impossible to estimate the population, but it must have been very large—a hundred thousand at least.

Swallow Island, 12° east of Panape.—On this small island is a pyramid of similar construction to that which will be found on Guam and Tinian.

On the west side of this island is a vast quadrangular enclosure of stone, containing several mounds. Probably if the coverings of guano and soil were removed edifices of some kind would be found.

Kusai Island, southeast corner of the group.—On this and the surrounding islands are found similar ruins to Panape, but not nearly so extensive.

On the south side of the harbor of this island are several canals lined with stone. They cross each other at right angles. Between their intersections are artificially made islands, which originally had buildings on them, One tower still remaining is about 35 feet high.

Native traditions of this island say: "The people who once lived here were very powerful. They had large vessels in which they made voyages far distant, east and west, taking many moons to complete a voyage." Does this not entirely agree with Valmiki when he says, "The Mayas were mighty navigators, whose ships passed from the eastern to the western oceans and from the southern to the northern seas"?

Lele Island is separated from Kusai Island by a very narrow channel. On this island is a conical hill surrounded by a wall 18 or 20 feet high and of enormous thickness. The whole of this island presents a series of

RECORDS OF THIS LOST CONTINENT

cyclopean enclosures and lines of great walls. Some of the enclosures are parallelograms 200 by 100 feet in extent. There is a very large one between 300 and 400 feet in length and over 150 feet wide.

The walls generally are 12 feet thick, and within are vaults, artificial caverns and secret passageways.

The natives of this corner of the Carolines were extremely hostile to the white man and were cannibals of the worst description in 1874. Possibly they have been tamed down a bit since then.

KINGSMILL ISLANDS.—On *Tapiteau Island* of this group are found the same tall, slender pyramids of stone as are found in the Gilbert and Marshall groups.

NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.—On these islands are found great stone structures. On one of the islands there is a remarkable structure on the top of a 1,500-foot hill, and near the edge of a precipice which has a sheer drop of 500 feet. The structure is a platform built of huge blocks of igneous stone. It is 150 feet in diameter and 20 feet high. On one side of this structure is the precipice and on the other a ditch, which originally might have been 18 or 20 feet deep.

LADRONE, OR MARIANA GROUP (Guam).—The relics on these islands are of a character of their own. They consist principally of solid stone, truncated pyramidal columns, usually about 20 feet high, including the hemispherical stone or capital, and ten feet square at their bases. Some are capped with a stone hemispherical in shape, in other cases these stones lie on the ground as if they had been shaken off by some seismic disturbance. On the Island of Tinian they are arranged in columns.

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Courtesy Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu

HOUSE OF TAGA. TINIAN ISLAND, MARIANA GROUP



Courtesy Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu

LATTE. HINAPSAN ISLAND, MARIANA GROUP

RECORDS OF THIS LOST CONTINENT



Courtesy Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu

HOUSE OF TAGA. TINIAN ISLAND, MARIANA GROUP

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Extract from article by Larrin Tarr Gill: "Three of the latter have fallen with their *tasa* still intact; three are completely shattered and the capitals of two lie as though shaken from their supports by some violent shudder of the earth. Shaped like truncated *pyramids* and capped by *hemispherical* stones, the pillars are 18 feet in circumference at the base, 11 feet high, and taper at the top to a little over 15 feet around, on which the capitals stand 5 feet high and 6 feet thick. Hewn from rough, hard, *sedimentary* rock, each monument weighs close to 30 tons and the two parallel lines of columns, which originally stood 7 feet apart formed a ground plan almost 54 feet long by 10½ wide.

HAWAII.—"About 30 miles from Hilo there is a great ruin on a hill called Kukii. There are no stones on this hill except those which have been carried there.

"The summit was leveled and squared, and the building laid out according to the cardinal points and the floor paved. Two square blocks of stone in an upright position, about 15 or 16 feet apart, range exactly east and west.

"The upper part of the hill was terraced, and the terraces had been faced with hewn stone. The stones were perfect squares, the smallest three feet in diameter, while others were larger. Every stone was faced and polished on all sides, so that they could perfectly fit together. There is still about 30 feet of facing left on the lower terrace partly in position.

"On the western side there was a stairway running from the base to the top of the hill, a height of nearly 300 feet.

"On Kona is another ruin."

THE MARQUESAS.—There are several noteworthy ruins

RECORDS OF THIS LOST CONTINENT

on the Marquesan Islands. Apparently no one has ever felt inclined to make an examination of them. I believe the fact that they are there has never been published.

The foregoing is a long list of Titanic stone remains, and yet I have not enumerated one-half of what are to be found on the South Sea Islands. From this evidence can be formed only one conclusion to the logical mind, and that is: *At one time in the earth's history there was a great continent of land in the Pacific Ocean which embraced all of the groups of islands where prehistoric remains are to be found. This great continent had an exceedingly high civilization.*

That continent was Mu, the motherland of man. That her name was Mu and her geographical position are attested by the records of India, Uighur, Egypt, Mayax, Peru and of the cliff dwellers of North America.

These cyclopean remains are her pathetic withered fingers that refused to go down with her broken back and mangled body. They are her "footprints on the sands of time."

NEW ZEALAND.—The Maoris, the natives of New Zealand, are rich in legends and traditions of the dim past.

Many of the ancient sacred symbols are also found among them. The most prominent of all is the Tat or Totem Pillars, which they erect at the entrance of their villages. In using the name Tat I am using the Egyptian. These pillars were used by the Mayas, Incas, Atlantians, Egyptians, Chaldeans, and other ancient peoples. The meaning of the Tat or Totem Pillar is given in my section on the ancient Sacred Symbols.

AUSTRALIA.—Australia appears to be particularly bare

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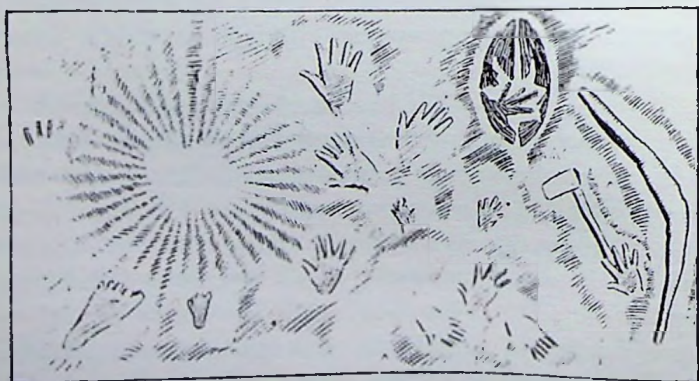
of ancient records, legends and traditions, which is not to be wondered at if my geological deductions about Australia are correct.

Geometrical figures have been found rudely carved on some of the boomerangs of the Northern tribes. The bushmen of Northern Australia are probably the lowest type of humanity on earth, lower than the ordinary forest beasts.

This sketch is a reproduction of an Australian cave painting which, without doubt, antedates their low savagery.

There are three remarkable objects in this painting: the first is Ra—the Sun—and the second is the numeral 3, symbol of Mu, shown twice, and the third is an axe.

When the English first settled in Australia, axes of any description were unknown to the savage natives.



A SAMPLE OF THE ART OF PREHISTORIC MAN
Hands, Feet and Weapons Printed in Colors on the Walls of an Australian Cave

RECORDS OF THIS LOST CONTINENT

I have never heard of any legends or traditions having been found among the native Australians.

After deciphering and translating the symbols found carved on the stones of the ancient Polynesian remains of the temples and statuary, and in the quarries among the unfinished work, I felt at the time that among the South Sea Islands, and especially in the division called Polynesia, traditions might be found that would prove of the greatest value in connecting the past civilization of the South Sea Islands with a civilization of a later date, of which we have at least some fragmentary records.

The great stone monuments found among the South Sea Islands have always been a puzzle to ethnologists. All have been convinced that a great civilization once existed among the South Sea Islands, and then, "the shadow of time that was, became darkness; the new day, the beginning, as civilization now calls it, dawned thereafter."

While I have been able to decipher and explain the meanings of the symbols found among the South Sea Islands, it has fallen to the lot of Frederick O'Brien to have the honor of bringing the world in close touch and sympathy with the Islanders and their traditions and thus drawing back the veil of darkness which has for so many thousands of years overshadowed a great race.

I will now take extracts from O'Brien's "Mystic Isles of the South Seas," capping each legend with the corresponding biblical legend.

Page 21—"The great god Ra of the Polynesians."

In Ra we have a connecting link between the Polynesians and our known ancients. Ra was the symbol of the

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

Sun, and the Sun was the collective symbol of the Deity among the Mayas, Quiches, Incas, Hindus, Chaldeans, Babylonians, Assyrians, Egyptians, etc.

EASTER ISLAND (Pages 64-66)—“Huge stone gods that had been thrown down. Some were 37 feet high, and had *red* stone crowns ten feet in diameter.”

The Easter Island Statuary were not meant as gods. They were statues to be set up elsewhere in memory of some important personage who had passed away.

This view is also taken by Thomson, the Easter Island authority.

Red Circles, Red Discs and Red Spheres have been, from the beginning, universally throughout the world, and among all peoples, a sacred symbol. It was a picture of and represented the Sun, which, in the mother tongue, was called Ra.

As Ra was the symbol or representative of the Great God among the Polynesians, including the people of Easter Island, and, as red spheres are one of the pictures or representatives of Ra, it leaves no question for doubt. As to the meaning of the great red spheres and the statuary itself, the red spheres in conjunction with the statues correspond with what we see today in our Christian burial grounds—a figure associated with the Christian Cross.

The Easter Islanders possessed a complicated religion of the pantheistic character having a triune Godhead.

THE MARQUESAS.—Among the Marquesas and other groups of Polynesian Islands O'Brien has found descendants of the original white race from which the Aryans sprang.

Although today these white Polynesians are savages

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and semi-savages, they are, unquestionably, our distant cousins, having come down from the original white stock. The Marquesans are today one of the handsomest races on earth.

The Marquesans and other white Polynesians clear up one of the great mysteries connected with early man, and form an unbreakable link which completes the chain, showing from where and how the whole earth was peopled.

O'Brien's deductions that they came down from the original white race seems to be more than confirmed by records and traditions found in various parts of the earth: Mexico, Central America, India and Egypt.

There are traditions in Central America and Mexico stating that the first people who inhabited those countries were a white race.³¹ The Mayas of Mayax, those who built the great edifices whose ruins now dot the land, were a white race. Temple inscriptions in Yucatan say they came there from lands that lay to the west of America. Polynesia lies to the west of America.

The Guatemalan tradition also shows the White Race advancing to the east from America.

Hindu records tell us that the central parts of India (the Deccan) were first colonized by a white race called Mayas, who came to India via Burma, and that their motherland was one moon's journey towards the rising sun, East of Burma. Polynesia lies to the east of Burma. It is thus shown that those coming to America came from the *west*, and those coming to India, came from the *east*. This is conclusive evidence that the original home of the

31. See Guatemalan tradition quoted on page 247.

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white race was a land that lay geographically between America and Asia.

O'Brien has adorned his writings with many interesting and astounding traditions which he found among the South Sea Islanders. I will quote some of them:

THE CREATION.—"The Marquesans said that in the beginning there was no light, life or sound in the world, that a boundless night called Po enveloped everything over which Tanaoa (darkness) and Mutu-hei (silence) reigned supreme.

"Then the god of light separated from Tanaoa (darkness), fought him and drove him away and confined him to the night. Then the god Ono (sound) was evolved from Atea (light) and banished silence. From all this struggle was born Atauana (dawn). Atea (light) married Atauana (dawn) and they created earth, animals and an."

This is not the cosmogony of savages or semi-savages, yet in Polynesia we find it among those who fifty years ago were cannibals. O'Brien seems to think that there are among them today some that are not adverse to the taste of "long pig."

Among these people I find a tradition of the Creation, corresponding in all material details with that of the ancients throughout the world:

"Polynesian Researches." Ellis. Vol. I. Page 100.—
"In the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) there is a tradition that in the beginning there was nothing but water, when a big bird descended from on high and laid an egg in the sea; the egg burst and Hawaii came forth."

This is the cosmogony of all the ancients. All say water

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covered the face of the earth, and that life started from a cosmic egg laid in the sea.

Samoa: The Samoans have a tradition that: "In the beginning the whole earth was covered with water."

THE FLOOD.—O'Brien says in "Mystic Isles of the South Seas":

"In most of Polynesia there are legends of a universal flood from which but few escaped."

ADAM AND EVE.—"The Polynesians had very fixed ideas upon the origin of the universe and man."

In *Hawaii*: "Taaroa made man out of red earth Araea and breathed into his nostrils. He made woman from man's bones and called her Ivi." (In the Polynesian language Ivi is pronounced Eve-y.)

CAIN AND ABEL.—A Tonga tradition states that "the son of the first man killed his brother."

New Zealand: A tradition of the Maoris, the natives of New Zealand, states "that the son of the first man killed his brother."

TOWER OF BABEL.—"In Fiji is still shown the site where a vast tower was built because the Fijians were curious and wanted to peep into the moon to discover if it was inhabited.

POLYNESIAN COSMOGONY.—*Tahiti*: "Taaroa, whose name was spelt differently in separate archipelagos, was the father of Tahitian cosmogony. His wife was Hina—the earth, and his son Oro was the ruler of the world. Tane the Hualine god was a brother of Oro and his equal."

This corresponds with the cosmogony of the most ancient namely a Trinity or a Triune Godhead.

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Mystic Forces: During the time of the earth's first civilization, many abstruse sciences were known which today are not known. They have been lost between the two civilizations.

The adepts of the ancients could walk through fire without being scorched, as related in the Bible and Popol Vuh.

O'Brien gives a thrilling account of a Tahitian adept walking bare-footed on red-hot stones, without being burnt. The same thing has been shown in Hawaii and I have personally seen it done in the Fiji Islands.

A few years since a report was made that in Samoa the blind were made to see through their flesh. The report was sneered at by scientists, and the public generally looked upon it as a newspaper story, a traveler's lie.

The following from the *New York World*, reporting from Paris the accomplishment of the same phenomenon, answer, I think, the scientific sneers that were handed out when the report came from the savages of Samoa. This article is as follows:

"Not only have you eyes in the back of your head, but your body is simply covered with them, and they can all be used if trained properly.

"This conclusion is reached by several scientists here who have witnessed experiments by Jules Romain, writer of a book on the subject. They contend, with M. Romain, that just beneath the skin are 'ocelles'—microscopic organs united to the central nervous system—and that these are dormant eyes.

"M. Romain, it is claimed, has succeeded in training a number of persons to use these eyes effectively. They can distinguish colors and read while heavily blindfolded.

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Some can see with cheeks and fingers, some with their noses. One subject was able to distinguish a hat four yards away.

"These results, it is asserted, are accomplished after the subject has been placed in a state of great mental concentration not allied to hypnotism.

"While the first experiment is not apt to show much result, second tests have shown in some subjects an ability to 'read' playing cards blindfolded after three hours of concentration. The ability of the subject, it is said, improves with each succeeding test."

Thus it is now demonstrated that the blind can be made to see through the skin, but the Samoan practised it thousands of years ago.

The foregoing traditions and legends are astounding, and at first glance must stagger one, for here among savages who have been shut off from the outside world up to within 300 years and most of them within 200 years, we are met with the fact that they have among themselves legends and traditions about the creation and the early history of man that are identical with the legends and traditions found in the Bible.

THE GREEK ALPHABET

The Alphabet of the Greeks is an epic composed of Kara Maya vocables, and is a commemorative memorial to their forefathers who lost their lives at the destruction of *Mu*.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

THE GREEK ALPHABET
AND ITS ESOTERIC MEANINGS

Greek	<i>Kara Maya</i> . English meanings.
Alpha	<i>Al</i> , heavy; <i>páa</i> , break; <i>ba</i> , water
Beta	<i>Be</i> , walk; <i>ta</i> , where, place, plain, ground
Gamma	<i>Kam</i> , receive; <i>ma</i> , mother, earth
Delta	<i>Tel</i> , deep, bottom; <i>ta</i> , where, etc.
Epsilon	<i>Ep</i> , obstruct; <i>zil</i> , make edges; <i>onom</i> , whirlwind
Zeta	<i>Ze</i> , strike; <i>ta</i> , where, ground, etc.
Eta	<i>Et</i> , with; <i>ba</i> , water
Theta	<i>Tbetheba</i> , extend; <i>ba</i> , water
Iota	<i>Io</i> , all that which lives and moves; <i>ta</i> , where, ground, etc.
Kappa	<i>Ka</i> , sediment, obstruction; <i>páa</i> , break, obstruct
Lambda	<i>Lam</i> , submerge; <i>be</i> , go, walk; <i>ta</i> , where, ground, etc.
Mu	<i>Mu</i> , <i>Mu</i>
Ni	<i>Ni</i> , point, summit, peak
Xi	<i>Xi</i> , to rise, to appear over
Omikron	<i>Om</i> , whirl; <i>ik</i> , wind; <i>le</i> , place; <i>on</i> , circular
Pi	<i>Pi</i> , to place little by little
Rho	<i>La</i> , until; <i>bo</i> , come
Sigma	<i>Zi</i> , cold; <i>ik</i> , wind; <i>ma</i> , earth, mother, etc.
Tau	<i>Ta</i> , where; <i>u</i> , bottom, valley, abyss, etc.
Upsilon	<i>U</i> , abyss, etc.; <i>pa</i> , tank; <i>zi</i> , cold; <i>le</i> , place; <i>on</i> , circular
Phi	<i>Pe</i> , come, etc.; <i>bi</i> , mud, clay
Chi	<i>Chi</i> , mouth opening
Psi	<i>Pe</i> , come, out, etc.; <i>zi</i> , vapor
Omega	<i>O</i> , there; <i>mec</i> , whirl; <i>ka</i> , sediments

RECORDS OF THIS LOST CONTINENT

Greek	Kara Maya	Free Reading
Alpha	<i>Al-páa-ba</i>	Heavily break the waters
Beta	<i>be-ta</i>	extending over the plains
Gamma	<i>kam-ma</i>	they cover the lands
Delta	<i>tel-ta</i>	in low places, where
Epsilon	<i>ep-zil-on-om</i>	there are obstructions, shores form and whirlpools
Zeta	<i>ze-ta</i>	strike the earth
Eta	<i>et-ba</i>	with water.
Theta	<i>thetheba-ba</i>	The waters spread
Iota	<i>io-ta</i>	on all that lives and moves
Kappa	<i>ka-páa</i>	obstructions give way and
Lambda	<i>lam-be-ta</i>	submerged is the land of
Mu	<i>Mu</i>	Mu.
Ni	<i>ni</i>	Peaks only
Xi	<i>xi</i>	appear above the waters
Omikron	<i>om-ik-le-on</i>	whirlwinds blow around
Pi	<i>pi</i>	and little by little
Rho	<i>la-bo</i>	until there comes
Sigma	<i>zi-ik-ma</i>	cold air. Before
Tau	<i>ta-u</i>	where valleys existed, are
Upsilon	<i>u-pa-zi-le-on</i>	now abysses, cold depths. In circular places
Phi	<i>pe-bi</i>	mud formed.
Chi	<i>chi</i>	A mouth
Psi	<i>pe-zi</i>	opens, vapors
Omega	<i>o-mec-ka</i>	come forth and volcanic sedi- ments.

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STRAIGHT READING

Heavily break the waters over the plains. They cover the low places. Where there are obstructions shores form. The earth is struck with water; the waters spread on all that lives and moves, the foundations give way and *submerged is the land of Mu*. The peaks only appear above the water, whirlwinds blow around until gradually comes cold air. Before where existed valleys are great depths, cold tanks. In circular places mud banks formed. A mouth opens, out of which vapors pour forth and volcanic sediments.

The Greek Alphabet written in the Hieratic Characters of Mu

04 𐀀𐀁 𐀂𐀃 . 𐀄𐀅 𐀆𐀇 . 𐀈𐀉𐀊 𐀋 . 𐀌𐀍 𐀎𐀏 ,
 1𐀐 𐀑𐀒 𐀓𐀔 𐀕𐀖 . 𐀗𐀘 𐀙𐀚 . 1𐀛 𐀜𐀝 , 𐀞𐀟𐀠𐀡 𐀢𐀣 .
 1𐀤 𐀥𐀦 . 𐀧𐀨 𐀩𐀪 . 𐀫𐀬𐀭 𐀮𐀯 𐀰𐀱 . 𐀲𐀳 . 𐀴𐀵 . 2𐀶 .
 𐀷𐀸 1𐀹 𐀺𐀻 𐀼𐀽 . 𐀾𐀿 . 𐀻𐀽 𐀿𐀾 . 𐀿𐀾 1𐀽𐀾𐀿 . 𐀿𐀾
 𐀿𐀾 . 𐀿𐀾 𐀿𐀾 𐀿𐀾 𐀿𐀾 . 𐀿𐀾 𐀿𐀾 . 𐀿𐀾𐀿𐀾 . 𐀿𐀾 𐀿𐀾 . 𐀿𐀾
 𐀿𐀾𐀿𐀾 .

This is written to read from left to right. The ancients generally wrote to read from right to left, when the writing was in horizontal lines.

RECORDS OF THIS LOST CONTINENT

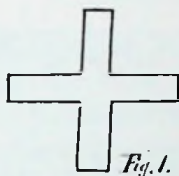


Fig. 1.

GREEK CROSS



Fig. 2.

MU'S ESCUTCHEON

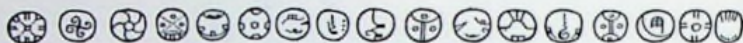
ORIGIN OF THE GREEK CROSS

The Greek Cross as it is known has always been an enigma and a puzzle to scientists on account of its being found in so many inscriptions which are unreadable to our archæologists. It appears in inscriptions in Yucatan and Central America especially.

Winter, in his work "Guatemala," page 156, says: "The mysterious symbol of the Greek cross, which has also been found on the stones of Quirigua and Copan, has been the cause of much speculation among scholars." No one, apparently, can solve this simple problem.

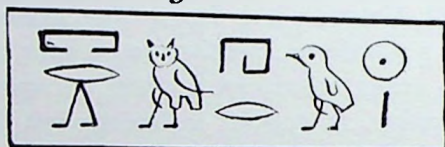
The Greek cross, Fig. 1, was the central figure of the Royal Escutcheon of Mu—the Empire of the Sun. The hieroglyph is a phrase in the mother tongue of Mu, reading U-luumil (pronounced *Oo-loo'-oom'-il*). Translated into English it is: "the land of, the country of," and by extension, "the Empire of" or "the Kingdom of." So that in all of the inscriptions where it appears, it represents one of the foregoing phrases, depending on what comes before and what comes after it.

The Greek cross confirms the accuracy of my deciphering of the Greek alphabet; the Greek alphabet confirms the accuracy of my deciphering of the cross; and the two confirm the existence of Mu—the Empire of the Sun—and that she was the Motherland of the Greeks.

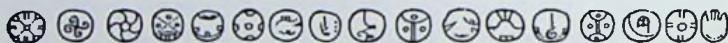


5

*The Egyptian Sacred Volume
Book of the Dead*



PER-M-HRU



IN the preceding chapter I have referred to the Egyptian Book of the Dead. It contains many records that prove that the Motherland of Man, the submerged continent of Mu, was, indeed, the original habitat of the race of men, and that other countries were merely orbits for bodies that moved about a center of attraction, which was the highly civilized continent of Mu, colonizer of the worlds that lay beyond its immediate ken; consequently it does not appear to me to be out of place to say a few words about the Book of the Dead at this point.

The Book of the Dead is the common name by which this sacred volume is known. In Egyptian hieroglyphics the name is written: *Per-m-hru*. According to Egyptologists, *per* means "coming forth," *hru* means "day" and *m* is a preposition meaning "from."

BOOK OF THE DEAD

But Egyptologists are not all in accord on the exact meaning of the title of this book. Dr. Pleyte in his "Chapitres Supplémentaires du Livre des Morts," says the name should be read, "going forth from the day." Brugsch Bey in his "Steinschrift und Bibelwort," page 257, maintains that the correct meaning is, "Book of the outgoing by day." Lefebure, Maspero and Renouf say the reading is, "Coming forth by day."

While these great Egyptologists are in dispute, who shall say which is correct? The only way the problem can be solved, it appears to me, is to show what the book actually refers to, and what it actually means; for, all the writings composing it are symbolical, and it is therefore necessary to know what they symbolize. This has not been shown by any Egyptologist up to the present time.

The Book of the Dead is a sacred commemorative memorial, dedicated to the multitudes of people who lost their lives at the destruction of Mu, the forefathers of the Egyptians and all mankind. These are the "dead" referred to. This feeling of love and devotion to the Motherland, this feeling of love and respect for forefathers, is the origin of "ancestor worship," so common throughout the world in past and present ages. Have we not a reflection of it among ourselves? Do we not lay flowers on the graves of those who have passed away?

I entirely disagree with all Egyptologists on the meaning of *Per-m-hru*. *Per* means "gone forth"; *hru* means "the day" and *m* means Mu.

The letter *m*, which Egyptologists term a preposition, is nothing of the kind; it is a symbol, the symbolic letter and also the name of Mu; therefore: *Per-m-hru* reads,

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"Mu has gone forth from the day." This is in accord with what I have previously said: The Book of the Dead is a sacred commemorative memorial to the 64,000,000 people who lost their lives at the destruction of Mu."

My many years of study in the Orient with some of the most capable of Oriental scholars have enabled me to read many of the esoteric meanings appearing in the Book of the Dead; for it must be remembered that there is a very close connection between the ancient learning of India and that of Egypt. *Upper* Egypt was colonized and settled by Mayas from India, and when their settlement Maioo was firmly established, a party of Naacals left India and went to Egypt, to establish the teachings of the "Seven Sacred Inspired Writings," religion and the sciences; thus it is seen that the teachings I received in India, to an extent, applied also to Egypt.

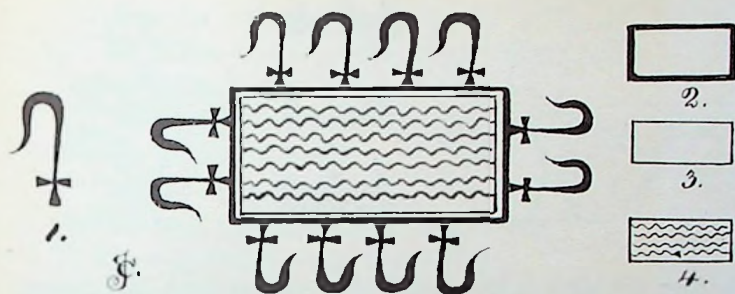
At what date the Book of the Dead was first formed is unknown; apparently, however, the first copies contained only a few chapters, which were subsequently added to until it assumed the proportions in which we now find it. In this respect it has been a duplication of the Hindu book, Maha-bharatta, which commenced small and grew large with time.

Every chapter in the Book of the Dead either directly or indirectly refers to Mu, and the book is permeated with symbols which were assigned to Mu before the foot of man trod the soil of Egypt.

As already stated, Mu was first torn to pieces by earthquakes and then sank through the flames of the underneath into a fiery abyss or caldron.

I will now take a few vignettes from the Book of the

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Dead, decipher and translate them, to show the connection between the Book of the Dead and Mu, the Motherland.

Vignette 1. This is an Egyptian compound symbol or vignette describing the destruction of Mu. Found in the Book of the Dead.

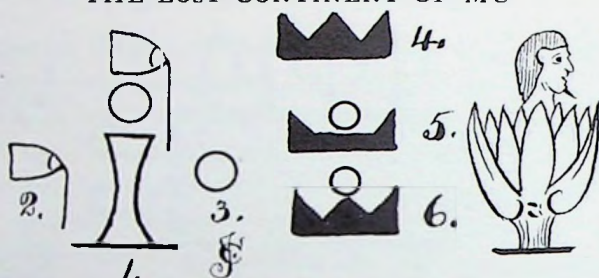
1. Is the Egyptian symbol for flames of fire.
2. Is the hieratic M of the Motherland and her alphabetical and geometrical symbol, and one of the most commonly used symbols for her.
3. Is an ancient symbol, depicting an abyss, a tank or a pit.
4. Is this tank or abyss filled with fire.

Thus the vignette reads: "Mu has gone down into an abyss of fire, and, as she sank, flames of fire shot up around her and enveloped her." This is told by flames being set all around Fig. 2—Mu.

One of the most prominent symbols, on account of its being so oft repeated, is a conventional altar, over which is a set sun, and above the sun a dead closed lotus.

This compound symbol is found scores of times among the vignettes of the Book of the Dead, and a notable fact

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is that the lotus is invariably depicted as dead and closed. throughout the book.

I will decipher and translate this little vignette:

1. Is the Egyptian conventional form of an altar.
2. Is the sacred lotus flower, the sacred floral symbol of Mu.
3. Is the sun without rays, symbolizing that the sun has set, gone down beyond the horizon. Being placed *below* Mu, the lotus, it symbolizes that the sun has dropped below the horizon of Mu. The sun has forever set on dead Mu. All is darkness. Mu is in "the region of darkness." Before the submersion of Mu her common geographical symbol was a three-pointed figure (Fig. 4), reading, "The Lands of the West," the three areas of land which composed the Motherland.

After Mu was submerged, her geographical location was called "the region of darkness," and in this condition she was symbolized by placing a sun without rays over the center point (Fig. 6). Occasionally the center point was cut out altogether and a rayless sun substituted (Fig. 5).

THE VIGNETTE OF CHAPTER 81

In the Book of the Dead, Egyptologists have described this vignette as "a head peeping out of a lotus flower."

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The last line of the eighty-first chapter reads: "I am a pure Lotus sprung out of the Field of the Sun."

The deciphering of this vignette is:

The head represents an Egyptian and Egyptians, as shown by the head-dress.

The head has arisen out of a lotus.

The lotus is shown as dead and closed.

In this vignette the lotus is dead Mu.

Translated it reads:

"The Egyptians came from Mu, a land which is dead and exists no more."

The last line is the crux of the whole chapter.

"I am a pure Lotus" means: "I am a pure descendant from the people of Mu."

"Sprung from the Field of the Sun" corroborates the lotus. "The Field of the Sun" also means the Empire of the Sun, the imperial name of Mu.

Mu in the tongue of the Motherland meant: "mother, land, field, country, empire" and "mouth."

A free reading of this vignette would be: "I am an Egyptian of pure descent; my forefathers came from the motherland Mu, the Empire of the Sun, which is now dead and gone."

Space will not permit me to decipher more vignettes from the Book of the Dead. A large volume could be filled with them.

I will make one more note, which is all Egyptian, but only partially from the Book of the Dead.

All ancient peoples, including the Egyptians, believed in the reincarnation of the soul. Our old Oriental tablets showed us that the ancients understood the origin and the

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

workings of all the forces: they knew that when a force had done its allotted duty, that which had been assigned to it by nature, it became exhausted, but *not dead*. A force cannot die any more than an element can die. An exhausted force is drawn back to the source of generation for regeneration, then to be passed into nature's storehouse, there to await the next call from nature. This is what the old tablets tell us.

Man's soul is the greatest force connected with the earth except that of the Deity. The soul of man was incarnated in the land of Mu, the Lands of the West. When man's body sleeps its last sleep and decomposes, his soul does not die with the body, but, the ancients believed, returns to the place of incarnation, Mu, there to await reincarnation.

From the time of Menes, when Upper and Lower Egypt became one kingdom, down to about 2700 B. C., there were two religious cults in Egypt, known as the *West* cult and the *East* cult. The belief of the Lower Egyptians was that the soul traveled *west* to reach the place of reincarnation. The Upper Egyptians claimed that the soul must travel *east* to reach a celestial paradise. Both cults claimed that the soul must travel back over the same road, to the place of reincarnation, by which their forefathers came to Egypt.

When looking at the foregoing and reading the speculations of professional Egyptologists concerning these diametric cults, one is tempted to smile, for I have failed to find a single Egyptian authority who explains the origin and cause of these two cults, which at one time existed in

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Egypt; yet the problem is easy to answer, as the following will prove:

Lower Egypt was settled from the motherland via Mayax and Atlantis, both of which lay to the *west* of Egypt; therefore to reach the place of reincarnation from *Lower Egypt*, and to travel back over the same road by which their fathers came, the soul had to travel back to the *west*.

The Upper Egyptians came to Egypt from the Motherland by way of Burma and India. Both of these countries lie to the *east* of Egypt; so that for the souls of the *Upper Egyptians* to arrive at the place of reincarnation and to travel back over the same road by which their fathers came, they had to travel back to the *east*. So it is seen that both cults were right, although it took them many hundreds of years to find it out.

Donald A. Mackenzie: "The fusion of the two ancient Egyptian cults, that of Osiris, which originally believed in a paradise in the *west*, and that of the *sun-worshippers*, who believed in a celestial paradise in the *east*."

"Osiris, an ancient deified *king*, was identified with the gods of the *western* cult."

"The early conflict between the two cults is echoed in the mortuary texts, dating back till about 2700 B. C."

Like all Egyptologists, Mackenzie is sadly deficient in symbolology. All fail to differentiate between the symbol and what it represents. They fail to remember that the ancients used a special symbol for every attribute of the Deity, and that the sun was the collective symbol of all the attributes of the Deity, and therefore represented the Deity Himself.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

The Upper Egyptians were *not* sun-worshippers, as stated by Mackenzie. Ra, the sun, was their collective symbol for the Deity. Temples were dedicated to Ra as *representing* the Divinity, just as the cross today represents Christ.

A symbol is an intimate reminder, mentally concentrating and bringing in closer touch with the eyes of the mind, bringing in closer touch and mental view the object addressed. With the use of symbols many encroaching outside thoughts are driven away. A symbol permits of greater concentration.

Mackenzie asserts that Osiris was an ancient king. What people he reigned over Mackenzie does not say, but by inference it would be the Egyptians; if so, he is wrong again, because when Thoth started the first Lower Egyptian colony at Saïs, he taught the Osirian religion, as various papyri show, and that was 16,000 years ago. From two different sources I find it stated that Osiris lived in Atlantis 18,000 or 20,000 years ago, and that he was a great religious teacher—a master.

The two Egyptian cults form another convincing proof that the advent of man on earth was on Mu, and that Mu was situated in the Pacific. The geographical position is thus positively established as east of Burma and west of Mayax and therefore in the Pacific Ocean.

The destruction of the Motherland was also commemorated in their religious ceremonies. The advancement of the novice through the second degree was by symbolically submerging him in a tank of fire to remind him of the fate that befell his forefathers in the beloved Motherland, and also to hint where his soul must go for reincarnation. This

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is reflected in the Book of the Dead, Chapter 22, where it says: "I come, I do that which my heart wishes on the day of the *Fire*, when I extinguish the flames as soon as they appear."

Before closing my section on records, I think it advisable to show corresponding records from all areas surrounding the Pacific Ocean. This will help readers to fully grasp the situation and the facts.

I will first take the symbol, the Royal Escutcheon of Mu, the Empire of the Sun—a sun with eight rays.



The particular design here given was found on the dress of a Kooteney Indian living in British Columbia. The border of the dress of another Kooteney Indian was composed of a continuation of one of the symbols of "Mu submerged." See page 139. The garment with the sun symbol was black, the sun is in pale yellow, the points of the rays in pale indigo blue and the intervening space between the sun and the points of its rays a pale reddish pink.

Among the Indians of the northwestern section of North America are found the now famous totem pillars, the original meaning of which I give on page 159.

On page 49 I showed a picture of the Royal Escutcheon of Mu painted on the fan of one of the savages of the Gilbert Islands, 7,000 miles from British Columbia.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

On page 79 I noted the totem poles of the Maoris of New Zealand, 12,000 miles from the Kooteney Indians.

On page 174 I will show symbols among the Nevada cliff writings that referred to Mu, also in New Mexico, and again in Niven's "Mexican Buried Cities," page 208 and in "Yucatan," page 237.

A great impenetrable forest of dense tangled tropical jungle growth covers the southern half of Yucatan and extends far into Guatemala, which is half covered by it. It extends into Chiapas and Tabasco, and stretches into Honduras. This great forest is not primeval, for once the land was densely populated with great cities and highly cultivated fields. Throughout this now impenetrable wilderness are ruins, great imposing ruins, in every part of the forest, and, if we can believe the tales of the Indians, Copan and Quirigua, which are on the outer edge of this tangled jungle, are only samples of still greater ruins hidden away in the depths of these forests, and lying beyond the present reach of the white man.

Personally I believe the tales of the Indians to be true, for they talked about these ruins with superstitious awe, which lent credence to their tales. Beyond the tales of the Indians, we have Egyptian records confirming them.

This great forest is a part of "the country beyond," which was made a ruin and "impassable" with the loss of "nearly all the people," by great "cataclysmic floods which rolled over the land."

This civilization was wiped out and their cities wrecked between 11,500 and 11,750 years ago, when the gas belts, which run under and around this area, were being forged,

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A CENTRAL AMERICAN OBELISK
QUIRIGUA

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

with the attendant mountain raising, a little while before the submersion of Atlantis.

For the Egyptians to say the country was impassable, after such devastating phenomena, is certainly a mild way of describing the conditions.

At Copan in Honduras, Quirigua in Guatemala, Opico and Cirraca-Mecalco in Salvador, there are vast pre-historic ruins. Among each of these ruins there are symbols referring to Mu.

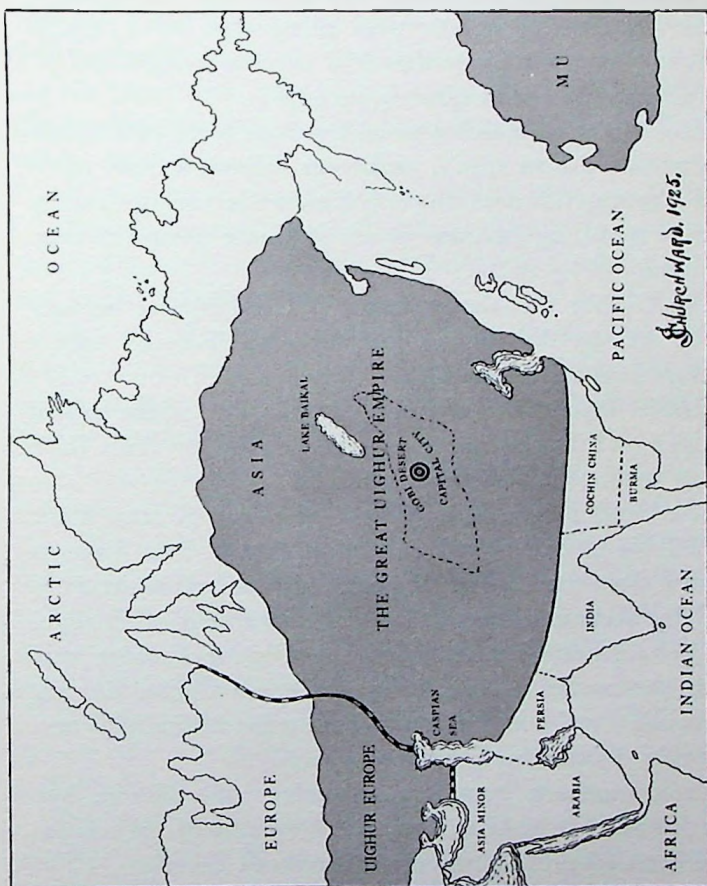
At Quirigua there are some notable stelai or obelisks, 13 in number, which have symbolical human figures carved upon them, each wearing a triple crown, thus showing their allegiance to the Motherland.

Each of these stelai has a different totem symbol, showing that they refer to various dynasties of kings. Each of the ancient dynasties had a different totem, such as the Elephant, Tiger and Serpent.

I will next take the great monolith at Tiahuanaco, on the shores of Lake Titicaca, South America, which I show on page 162, with its decipherings and translation. Thus it is shown that a continuous string of records exists from end to end of the western parts of North, Central and South America, all telling us that Mu was their Motherland.

I have noted symbols among the savages of the South Sea Islands and on the stones of the ruins among these specks of land, then I went from the South Pacific to New Zealand, so that nothing remains but Asia to complete the circuit around the ocean. Burma and India are full of records about Mu, as I have heretofore prominently shown, corresponding in all details with those of America.

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MAP OF THE GREAT UIGHUR EMPIRE

Shupchun, 1925.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

I think the Uighur records will be all that is necessary to convince the most skeptical mind that it is clearly proven by symbols alone that Mu was the motherland of man; but, as an old Hindu saying goes:

"It is easier to snatch a pearl from the teeth of a crocodile, or to twist an angry, venomous serpent around one's head like a garland of flowers, without incurring danger, than to make an ignorant or an obstinate person change his mind."

The Uighur was the principal colonial empire belonging to Mu at the time of the biblical "Flood," which destroyed its eastern half.

Chinese legends tell that the Uighurs were at the height of their civilization about 17,000 years ago. This date agrees with geological phenomena.

The Uighur Empire stretched its powerful arms from the Pacific Ocean across Central Asia and into Eastern Europe from the Caspian Sea on. This was before the British Isles became separated from the continent of Europe.

The southern boundary of the Uighur Empire was along the northern boundaries of Cochin China, Burma, India and Persia, and this was before the Himalayas and the other Asiatic mountains were raised.

Their northern boundary extended into Siberia, but how far there is no record to tell. Remains of their cities have been found in the southern parts of Siberia.

Eventually the Uighurs extended themselves into Europe around the western and northern shores of the Caspian Sea, as related in a very ancient Hindu record; from here they continued on through Central Europe to its western boundary, Ireland.

BOOK OF THE DEAD

They settled in northern Spain, northern France, and far down into the Balkan region. The late archaeological discoveries in Moravia are Uighur remains, and the evidences on which ethnologists have based their theories that man originated in Asia, have been marks left by the advancing Uighurs in Europe.

The history of the Uighurs is the history of the Aryans.

Ethnologists have classed certain white races as Aryans which are not Aryans at all, but belong to a totally different line of colonization.

The capital city of the Uighurs was where the ruins of Khara Khoto now stand in the Gobi Desert. At the time of the Uighur Empire the Gobi Desert was an exceedingly fertile area of land.

The Uighurs had reached a high state of civilization and culture; they knew astrology, mining, the textile industries, architecture, mathematics, agriculture, writing, reading, medicine, etc. They were experts in decorative art on silk, metals and wood, and they made statues of gold, silver, bronze and clay; and this was before the history of Egypt commenced.

About one-half of the Uighur Empire was destroyed before Mu went down, the other half subsequent to Mu's submersion.

Professor Kozloff unearthed a tomb 50 feet below the surface at Khara Khoto and in it found wonderful treasures, which he photographed, not being allowed to disturb or take anything away. Through the courtesy and kindness of the *Sunday American* I have obtained the loan of some of these pictures, two of which I here reproduce with their decipherings, as they are symbolical. I

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU



Loaned from the Collection of the American Weekly Section of the New York Sunday American
AN UIGHUR QUEEN AND HER CONSORT

BOOK OF THE DEAD



SCEPTER CARRIED BY A MONARCH OF THE UIGHURS

Of later date than that shown in the hand of the Queen. Both show the trident

think I am safe in believing that these pictures represent a time between 16,000 and 18,000 years ago.

These pictures are symbolical, the various symbols telling who they are, and what they are. In the original they are paintings on silk and represent a queen and her consort in a sitting posture. I will now pick out the symbols of the Queen. On her head is a three-pointed crown with a disc in the center with three sets of rays emanating from it. Behind her body is a large disc, the sun. At the back of her head is a smaller disc, an inferior sun. The large disc symbolizes Mu, the small disc the Uighur Colonial Empire. The crown on her head, a sun with rays on one half only, shows the escutcheon of a colonial empire. In her left hand she carries a scepter, the ends of which are in the form of a trident—three points—the Motherland's numeral.

Her seat is a full-blown sacred lotus, the floral symbol of the Motherland, so that she is depicted as sitting in the lap of and being upheld by Mu, the Motherland. Her consort does not carry a scepter, nor has he a sun with rays, but in its place a sphere. His crown also shows the Motherland's numeral.

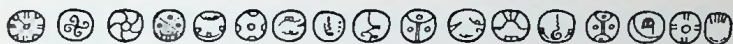
Kozloff had pictures of various scepters. This illustra-

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

tion is of a different pattern to the one held in the queen's hand, and of later date, but symbolically reads the same, the ends being divided into three giving the numeral of the Motherland.

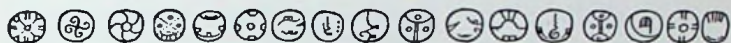
Thus we see the symbols of Asia, America, South Sea Islands and New Zealand all agreeing in the tale they tell. Could anything be more definite or convincing—unless we could get our old forefathers to rise from their graves, and tell us by word of mouth what happened to them in the land of Mu?





6

Mu, the Empire of the Sun



MANY students of the ancient have noted the fact that the ancient kings and emperors assumed the title, "Son of the Sun." They have, however, entirely failed to give the reason for these ancient monarchs assuming this title, except that in many instances it is asserted that they claimed to be sons of the celestial orb.



To find the actual reason for the assumption of this title we must go back to the earth's first empire or kingdom, the Empire of the Sun. This empire was formed in the Motherland of man, and a royal emblem or escutcheon was devised for it.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

THE ROYAL ESCUTCHEON OF MU

The Royal Escutcheon of Mu, the Empire of the Sun, was in no way a haphazard device, for every line in it has a particular meaning, as the deciphering and translation show:

- A. The form of the shield in a conventional letter M, one of the letters in Mu's hieratic alphabet. It was her symbolical letter; besides, the letter was her actual name, as the letter M was pronounced Mu and Moo in the language of Mu.
- B. This hieroglyphic is the central figure in the escutcheon and reads: U-luumil—pronounced Oo-loo-oom-il, which, translated, is: "The Empire of —"
- C. The circle inclosing the glyph is a picture of the sun, so that this compound glyph reads: "The Empire of the Sun." Then prefix the shield and it is: "Mu, the Empire of the Sun."
- D. The sun has eight rays, symbolizing the eight cardinal points, thus saying that the whole earth was dominated by her.
- E. The circle enclosing the rays is a symbol of the universe. This universe as applied to man—man's universe, the earth. It is thus shown again that her rays, her influence, fall on all mankind.

Thus, the Royal Escutcheon of Mu tells us that all mankind on earth was under her rule. Mu was mistress of the whole earth, and this is confirmed by the Codex Cortesianus, where Mu is referred to as *The Ruler*.

Traditions say that when Mu was turned into an empire the Hieratic Head was selected to be the king or

MU, THE EMPIRE OF THE SUN

emperor. The Hieratic Head represented the Deity in religious teachings. The sun, called Ra, was the collective and highest symbol of the Deity. The sun was therefore the symbol of "the King of Kings."

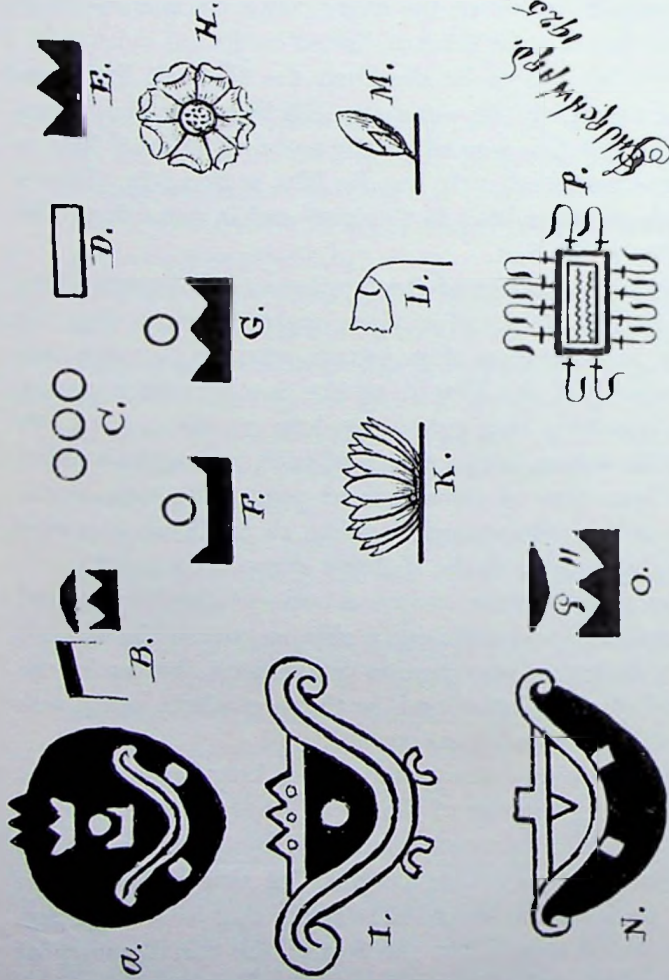
When elected to be the king, the Hieratic Head assumed the title of Ra—the sun—Ra being the king's symbol. To this title was added the name of the land Mu, so that the king's full title was Ra Mu, or Sun Mu. Then a new name was added to the land and it was called The Empire of the Sun.

When the Empire of the Sun began is unknown. Empires and kingdoms which were under her suzerainty are traced back for more than 35,000 years, so that the commencement of the Empire of the Sun antedates 35,000 years ago by a long time; how long no one can say. It might have been only a thousand years and again it might have been tens of thousands of years. Nothing in the shape of an old record, writing or tradition has ever turned up to give us the slightest clue on this point.

Apparently, as the various colonies of the Motherland became large and sufficiently able to govern themselves, they were turned into empires or kingdoms, but under the control of the Motherland, so that the whole world was a great family under one control.

When a colony was turned into a kingdom or empire, the first king was one of the royal family of the Motherland, or possibly, in some instances, an appointee. When appointed, the new king assumed the title of Son of the Sun. This was not intended to imply that he was the Son of the celestial orb, but the Son of the Sun Dynasty of the Empire of the Sun, or Son of the Empire of the Sun.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU



SYMBOLS IN ANCIENT WRITINGS AND INSCRIPTIONS REFERRING TO MU

MU, THE EMPIRE OF THE SUN

The emblem of the new king was still the sun, but in order to show that he was a subject of the Motherland, or a part of it, only one-half of the orb was shown above the horizon, with rays ascending from it.

Valmiki, the ancient Hindu historian, speaking of the works of the Mayas in India, says: "Before the sun rose above the horizon," meaning before the Hindu colony was turned into an empire.

When the Maya colony of the Deccan, India, was turned into a kingdom, the first king was called Ra Ma. His emblem was the rising sun, with only one-half of it showing above the horizon. He assumed the title Son of the Sun.

The present Maharajah of Udipoor is said to be a direct descendant of Ra Ma. If so, his forefathers were kings more than 30,000 years ago. Unquestionably his is the oldest royal family on earth.

The rising sun is the emblem of various nations today, among them being the Japanese, the Persians and some of the Central American republics.



THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

To differentiate between the rising sun and the setting sun, the ancients were accustomed to depict the rising sun with rays and the setting sun as a plain disc or orb without rays.

After the Empire of the Sun came to its untimely end, the sun whenever shown in connection with the Motherland, always appears as the setting sun.

SYMBOLS REPRESENTING MU USED IN ANCIENT WRITINGS

- A. Is a Maya vignette, telling of the submersion of Mu, the Lands of the West.

DECIPHERING AND TRANSLATION

Fig. 1. The three points on the top of the glyph are Mu's symbolical numeral, therefore the writings below refer to Mu.

Fig. 2. The three-pointed crown is the Imperial crown of Mu—the Empire of the Sun.

Fig. 3. Is the sun without rays, therefore Mu is in the region of darkness.

Fig. 4. This symbol shows Mu submerged and in darkness, "peaks or points only appear."

Fig. 5. This is the ancient symbol for an abyss, tank or depth.

Fig. 6. These symbolize the other two Lands of the West which were carried with Mu down into the "tank of fire."

Free Reading.—"Mu, the Empire of the Sun, has fallen into an abyss; she is in the region of darkness, where the sun never shines upon her. The other Lands of the West

MU, THE EMPIRE OF THE SUN

were blotted out with her. Her crown no longer rules the earth." The form of the hieroglyphic itself is a conventional abyss.

B. Is hieratic writing reading, "Mu, Lands of the West."

C. Is the Motherland's numeral, three—assigned to Mu as her numeral symbol.

D. Is the hieratic letter M of the Motherland's alphabet. It is also a geometrical figure. It was Mu's symbol, both alphabetical and geometrical.

E. Is a three-pointed geometrical figure, and was the symbol used for Mu, showing her geographical position.

F. Is a symbol for Mu after her submersion.

G. Is the same. Sometimes one is used, sometimes the other.

H. Is the lotus flower in conventional form, the floral symbol for Mu.

I. Is a Maya vignette telling of the submersion of the Lands of the West.

K. Is another form of the lotus symbolizing Mu.

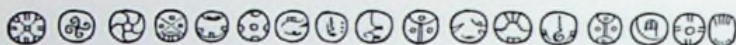
L. Is the lotus, closed and dead, symbolizing that Mu no longer exists.

M. Is a lotus bud, used as ornamentation.

N. Is a Maya vignette telling of the submersion of the land of Kui.

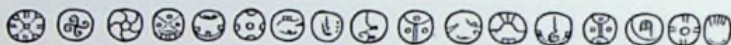
O. Is an hieratic writing reading, "Land of Kui."

P. Is an Egyptian vignette symbolizing the destruction of Mu.



7

Age of Mu's Civilization



I HAVE made the assertion that the civilization of Mu dates back to more than 50,000 years ago. Now let us see on what foundation I base such a date.

Le Plongeon found in the center of the mausoleum of Cay, the high priest and eldest son of King Can, at Chichen Itza, Yucatan, a carving of a serpent having twelve heads, with an inscription saying that this serpent was a symbol of the twelve Maya dynasties that had reigned over Mayax previous to the Can dynasty, and that their combined reigns covered a period of 18,000 years.

The last King Can lived 16,000 years ago, as proved by the Troano Manuscript. Add 16,000 to 18,000 years and we find that kings reigned over Mayax 34,000 years ago.

The length of the Can dynasty is not known. There were, however, at least six kings, and there might have been a dozen or more, so that an approximate time of 35,000 years may be reasonably accepted as the time when the first Mayax king reigned.

AGE OF MU'S CIVILIZATION

Mayax was one of Mu's colonial empires and had advanced to that status from a mere settlement. Such a radical step takes time, so that Mu's civilization must necessarily be much older than 35,000 years.

These twelve dynasties of kings reigning 18,000 years are confirmed in the Chinese book "Tchi."

Japan also has a record stating that twelve dynasties of kings reigned 18,000 years ago, and an old Hindu tablet refers to twelve dynasties of kings whose combined reigns aggregated 18,000 years, and the same fact is mentioned in an ancient Hindu manuscript.

In addition to these records, there are numerous legends both in India and China, which refer to twelve dynasties of kings whose combined reigns aggregated 18,000 years.

Not one of these records, however, except the Chichen Itza inscription, gives the slightest idea where these kings reigned.

Manetho, the Egyptian priest-historian, in one of his papyri, writes: "The reign of the Sages of Atlantis was 13,900 years."

Atlantis was submerged 11,500 years ago. Now let us add 11,500 to 13,900 and we find that Atlantis was governed by kings 25,000 years ago. The first king of Atlantis commenced his reign 25,400 years ago, and the first king of Mayax 34,000 years ago. Time between the two—8,500 years. Granting the same time to have elapsed between the first emperor of Mu and the first king of Mayax, we can figure approximately that Mu was at the height of her magnificence 50,000 or more years ago.

The scientific world may possibly say that the foregoing is merely speculative, so let us bring geology in to

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

help us, and, to quote John Tyndall's favorite expression, "clinch the point."

When were the mountains that succeeded the great magnetic cataclysm raised? If we believe the myths of geology, we should say hundreds of thousands of years ago, and some of them millions of years ago.

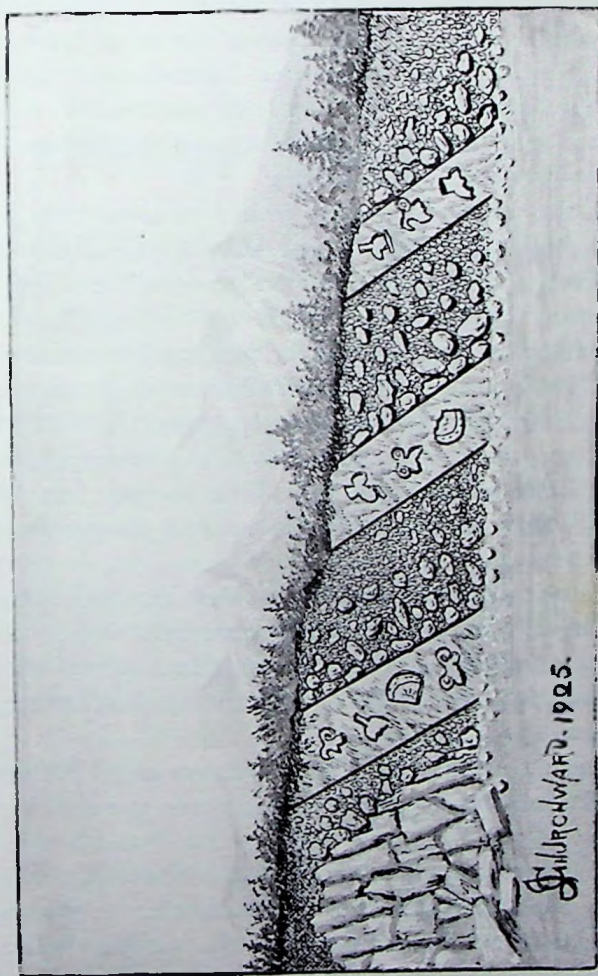
Now I am going to show you *seven* civilizations that were in existence *before* the mountains were raised, some of them thousands upon thousands of years before a single mountain appeared upon the face of the earth. So, according to geology, these civilizations which came out of Mu would date her civilization back hundreds of thousands of years. However, they do not, and geology, as usual, is wrong.

In the Capital Hill, Smyrna, Asia Minor, 500 feet above the level of the sea, are to be seen the remains of three prehistoric civilizations, one above the other, with a stratum of sand, gravel and boulders intervening between each civilization. These civilizations are not lying horizontally, but at an angle of 45 degrees, as shown in the accompanying picture.

Were it not for the fact that the civilizations are at an angle, following the angle of the mountain, our scientists might assert that they were built on top of the hill and had not been raised. Their angle, however, proves beyond all controversy that they existed before the mountains were raised. What are the ages of these civilizations? I leave it to the scientific world to say; also the age of these mountains in Asia Minor.

Twenty-nine miles north of Mexico City, Niven has discovered three civilizations, buried one beneath the other,

AGE OF MU'S CIVILIZATION



THE ROAD-CUT, CAPITAL HILL, SMYENA, ASIA MINOR

Three civilizations, 500 feet above sea level, existed before the mountains were raised

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with strata of sand, gravel and boulders between each. These cities are more than 1,000 feet above sea level, with mountains of from 5,000 to 15,000 feet in altitude intervening between them and the sea. I have traced the boulders to a formation on the west coast of Mexico, and the lowest mountain between the cities and the source of the boulders is 5,000 feet in height.

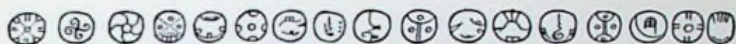
Did the ocean raise waves that were more than 5,000 feet in height in ancient times, when multitudes thronged the streets of these cities, so that these boulders could be formed and hurled along to their final resting place? Or, did Mexico borrow a glacier for the occasion in order that these boulders might be deposited where they now lie?

However, nothing of this sort happened down in Mexico. These cities were built before the mountains were raised, and, as is shown by tablets coming from them which I have deciphered and translated, they were Mu's colonies.

Geologically, the lowest city dates far back into the Tertiary Era and was in existence more than 50,000 years ago as a colony of Mu. Pictures and details of this archaeological discovery will be found in Chapter 11, page 223.

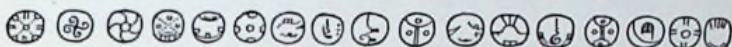
The last example is Tiahuanaco on Lake Titicaca in the Andes. Irrefutable evidences are present in and around this ancient city, which prove that when it was built, the ground on which it stands was just above sea level. Now, however, it is 15,000 feet above the sea.

These facts are conclusive proofs that the civilization of Mu dates back more than 50,000 years.



8

Simple Symbols



THE minds of primitive man, generally, were in such an uncultured state that they could not be brought to understand the meanings of such words, for instance, as "infinite," "everlasting," "almighty," without some special form of teaching. To enable man to grasp and understand such meanings he was first taught that there was a Deity and a heaven hereafter; that he had an everlasting soul which did not die; that the Deity had many attributes and was all-powerful and everlasting. Then symbols such as primitive man could understand were selected to represent each attribute of the Deity and heaven. Thus was laid the foundation of the many pantheons, with their various symbolic meanings that have crept into and permeated all religions down to and including the modern Christian religion.

The most primitive forms of symbols were lines and simple geometrical figures. At first these symbols were few in number, but as time went on the number increased, also their intricacy, until we reach the period of the Egyptians, when they had become so numerous and so complex

that not more than one-half of the Egyptian priesthood understood them all.

Hermes Trismegistrus in his writings said: "Oh, Egypt! Egypt! of all thy religion, fables only will remain, which thy disciples will understand as little as they do thy religion. Words cut into stone alone will remain telling of thy pious deeds. The Sythians, or the dwellers by the Indus, or some other barbarians will inhabit thy fair land."

Moses fathered the doctrine of monotheism, as an outgrowth of the Osirian religion, yet he continued the use of many of the original symbols in his teachings. In fact, some of these symbols are to be seen today in Jewish synagogues.

Christ's teachings were always in parables. He distinctly stated that he preached in parables because it was the only way the people could be brought to understand. Parables are phraseological symbols.

Max Müller writes: "As soon as we know aught of the thoughts and feelings of primitive man, we find him in possession of a religion. A religion of faith or worship, of morality or ecstatic vision; a religion of fear and hope, or of surmise, or reverence of the Great God through *various symbols*."

When primitive man used a symbol it did not mean the object in sight, *but what it represented in his mind*.

This primitive and ancient custom remains very dear to us: we still use symbols, as, for instance, the cross symbolizing Christ.

The symbols on the walls of the Temple of Sacred Mysteries at Uxmal, Yucatan, are most valuable as applying

SIMPLE SYMBOLS

to this work, as an inscription on the temple walls tells us that they came from the fountain-head—the Lands of the West, the Motherland of Man. Therefore we may safely say that these symbols are exact duplicates of the symbols first used in the religious teachings of man, a statement that is further confirmed by the fact that many of them are to be found carved on the stones of the South Sea Island ruins. These symbols connect mankind throughout the world with the Motherland of Man—"That Land of Kui"—Mu.

As before stated, among the fallen ruins on some of the South Sea Islands will be found many of these symbols. I have no doubt that if the walls were still standing intact all would be found on them, as these temples and ruins were on the land of man's first earthly domain.

It must be fully appreciated by the reader that the complex cosmogonic figures could only have come into existence after man's mind had been sufficiently educated to understand them. Probably thousands upon thousands of years elapsed between the time when primitive man was first taught that the circle represented infinity, and the time when the intricate and complex cosmogonic diagrams were intelligible to his more enlightened mind. Thus we find, however, that tens of thousands of years ago man was so advanced intellectually that he could master these intricate symbolic problems.

These sacred symbols have been found among all peoples throughout the world. By this I do not mean to imply *all* have been found among savage as well as civilized human beings, but I do mean that *some* of them are found everywhere, even among savages and semi-savages.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

The wide scope of these symbols and their common meanings prove them to have been of common origin. Records in Yucatan show that they came from the land of Mu. Egyptian records show that they originated in the Lands of the West, and Hindu records show that they came from the Motherland in the East.

Therefore I think that I have established clearly in the mind of the reader this one salient and dominant fact: The land of Mu, the Lands of the West, that land of Kui and the biblical Garden of Eden are one and the same.

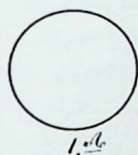
I will now review a number of these ancient symbols, commencing with a group which were the first symbols used in man's religious teachings.

Fig. 1a on Page 127. The Circle.—The circle was one of the first three symbols used in man's religious teachings. It was looked upon as the most sacred of all symbols. It was a picture of the sun, called Ra, and the collective symbol of all the attributes of the Deity. Ra, the sun, was looked upon as the *symbol only* and not the Deity Himself. The Deity was worshipped and the symbol was merely used to represent him.

The Deity was treated with such reverence that His name was never spoken. The Hindus and the Mayas spoke of the Deity as The Nameless. The circle has no beginning nor has it an end. What more perfect symbol could have been devised or selected to teach an uncultured mind the meaning of infinity and the everlasting?

Evidently the reason for selecting the sun as the emblem of the Deity was because it was the most powerful object that came within the sight and reasoning power of primitive man. It well represents the All-Powerful.

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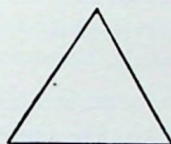
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1. B



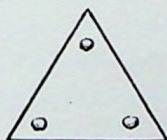
1. C



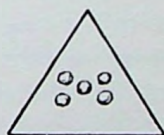
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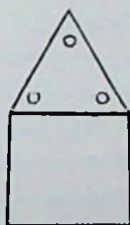
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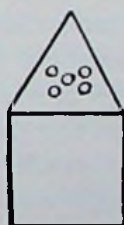
5.



6.



7.



8.

CHILDREWARD, 1925.

THE OLDEST OF THE SYMBOLS

These were the first used in man's religious teachings

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The circle is found on the stones of the Polynesian ruins and on the walls of the Temple of Sacred Mysteries.

Fig. 1c. Red Spheres.—The red spheres found on Easter Island statuary were representative of the sun and were used in ancient times as we use the cross today in connection with the dead.

In all of the Egyptian symbols connected with the Deity the heads of the figures are crowned with a red disc representing the sun. *1b.*

Egyptian Papyrus Anana.—Here is an interesting quotation from the Egyptian papyrus, Anana, which is dated 1320 B. C.:

"Eternity has no end, therefore no beginning; consequently eternity is a *circle*."

"If we live on we must continue forever, and if we continue forever, like the circle and eternity, man had no beginning."

"Man comes into being many times, yet knows nothing of his past lives; except occasionally some day-dream or a thought carries him back to some circumstance of a previous incarnation. He cannot, however, determine in his mind when or where the circumstance occurred, only that it is something familiar. In the end, however, all of his various pasts will reveal themselves."

"The spirits or souls of one incarnation possibly may meet again in another incarnation, and may be drawn together as if by a magnet, but for what cause neither knows."

Christ said: "Except ye be born again ye cannot enter the kingdom of heaven."

Fig. 2. The Equilateral Triangle.—The origin and

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meanings of the equilateral triangle are extremely interesting. The equilateral triangle is one of the first three symbols designed for the religious teaching of early man. It dates back more than 50,000 years. It was designed to symbolize both a Trinity and Heaven.

Its origin came out of the geographical makeup of the Motherland, which consisted of three separate areas of land, which were geographically called the Lands of the West. Apparently they were supposed to have been emerged at different times, one following the other. To explain this to the then undeveloped minds of the greater part of men, it was taught to him that three separate attributes of the Creator were instrumental in the emerging of the three lands, but only one Creator was involved.

The equilateral triangle was selected as a visible figure through which man could see and understand the conception of a *Triune God*. These three attributes formed the *first Trinity* and were the original conception of a *Trinity*. A conception which has come down to us through all these eons of time, it can never die, although from age to age its vestments have been changed, and it has been known under different names and guises among different peoples.

In connection with its symbolizing the Trinity it was used to symbolize Heaven. As the Triangle symbolized the Triune Godhead, and God's house was Heaven, it naturally followed that where God was, that was Heaven.

The conception of a Triune Godhead has come down to us from our forefathers of more than 50,000 years ago, and today, among many, it is held sacred.

Fig. 3. The Four-Sided Square.—The Four-Sided Square is the third of what are believed to be the three old-

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

est symbols that were used in the teaching of religion to primitive man. It symbolized the earth. The four corners represented the four cardinal points—North, South, East and West. At each corner a keeper was assigned.

This conception has also been brought down to us from early man, for are we not guilty of saying occasionally "the four corners of the earth"?

All of these sacred symbols are found carved on the stones of South Sea Island ruins; also on the walls of the Temple of Sacred Mysteries at Uxmal, Yucatan.

This completes the list of the simple sacred symbols. The others are compound symbols, with one or more of the foregoing three as the foundation. As we move down through time they become more complex and complicated, ending with the well-known Cosmogonic Diagrams, which symbolize the whole of the religious conceptions as they stood at the time.

Fig. 4. Triangle with Three Stars.—The equilateral triangle with three stars within the triangle symbolizes heaven with the Triune Godhead within.

Various peoples had various names for the Triune Godhead according to their language.

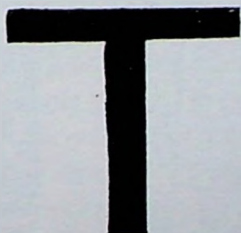
Fig. 5. Triangle with Five Stars.—The equilateral triangle with five stars within the triangle is simply an extension of the triangle with three stars. Five stars symbolize a full Godhead of five members. I have been able to find but one mention of the five names of the full Godhead, and the attributes they represented, and that was in the Egyptian. The symbol, however, is quite common among all ancient peoples, and in many instances its meaning is given without including the names.

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Fig. 6. Triangle Above the Square.—This is a compound symbol made up of Figs. 2 and 3 and symbolizes "Heaven above earth," a very old conception, but one that still remains with us. Above did not refer to altitude; it meant perfection. The perfection of Heaven was above that of the earth.

Fig. 7. The Triangle Above the Square with Three Stars.—This cut is a compound of Cuts 3 and 4. It is found at the end of the north room of the Temple of Sacred Mysteries. This was the room of initiation.

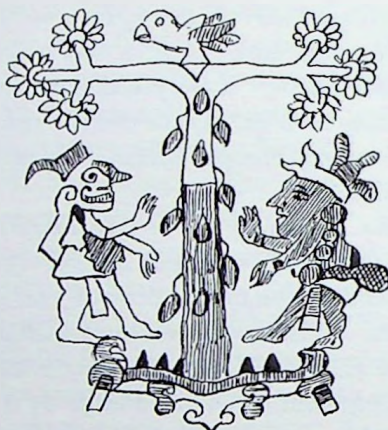
Fig. 8. The Triangle Above the Square with Five Stars.—This is a compound of Cuts 3 and 5. It is found on the end of the south room of the Temple of Sacred Mysteries. This was the room where the initiate was raised. From the room of raising, the initiate passed on to the central room, where he became a master or adept. In the north room he was initiated into the mysteries of the Triune Godhead and in the south room he was taught the mysteries of the full Godhead of Five.



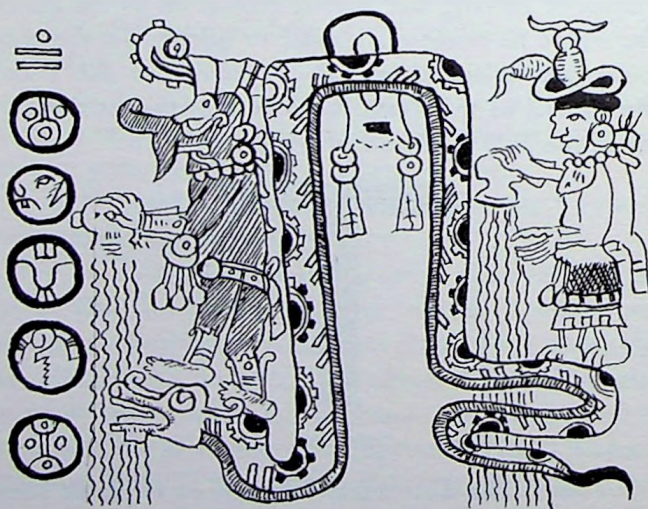
THE TAU

The Tau.—The Tau is not only one of the most interesting, but one of the most ancient symbols. It is found in the earliest writings of the Motherland. It symbolizes

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THE TAU FROM A MAYA MANUSCRIPT



RETURN OF THE RAINY SEASON, FROM THE TROANO MANUSCRIPT

SIMPLE SYMBOLS

resurrection, a springing into life, and in the ancient writings of Mu is used to symbolize the emersion of land.

The Tau is a picture of the constellation Southern Cross. The reason for its adoption as the symbol of resurrection was that when the Southern Cross appeared at a certain angle in the heavens over Mu, it brought the long looked-for rain. With the rain seeds in the ground sprang into life, drooping foliage revived and sent forth fresh shoots, upon which there were flowers and fruit; then it became a time of plenty and rejoicing in Mu—new life had been resurrected.

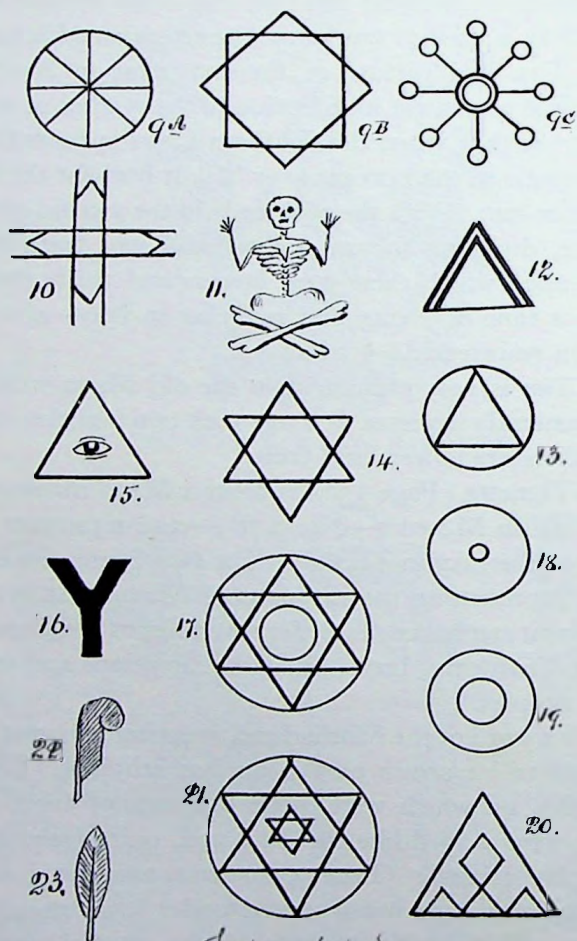
The Tau is very prominent in the old Maya writings and is generally depicted as a tree with two branches upon which there are flowers and fruit.

This Vignette (Page 132) is from a Maya manuscript in the British Museum—No. 9,789—and represents the arrival of the rain in Yucatan. The two figures are allegorical, representing the divisions of Mayax. It is also a prominent symbol in the ancient writings of the Hindus, Chinese, Chaldeans, Incas, Quiches, Egyptians and other ancient peoples.

Tau is a word of the Motherland, meaning resurrection. It played an important part in ancient religions. Altars in temples, on which were made offerings of fruit and flowers, were shaped like the Tau, and, quite frequently the double triangle (Page 134) was associated with it, a double triangle being carved under each branch of the Tau. The double triangle is the symbol for an offering.

This symbol is one whose name has never been changed. It was Tau in the Motherland and it is Tau with us today.

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CHURCHWARD. 1925.

ANCIENT SACRED SYMBOLS

SIMPLE SYMBOLS

I now come to a series of symbols that followed those shown on Page 127. As will be seen, some did not originate in the Motherland, although the conceptions came from that source.

Figs. 9a, 9b, 9c and 10. The Eight Roads to Heaven.—

It would appear that almost every ancient people had their own idea as to how the Eight Roads to Heaven should be symbolized. From the Hindu we learn that the eight roads were: Right belief, right speech, right living, right adoration of God, right thought, right action, right exertions and right meditations.

Fig. 9a comes from Central America; 9b, Egypt; 9c, is Oriental, and 10 is from the Pueblo Indians.

Fig. 11. The Ka. This symbol appears on a cornice above the lintel to the entrance of the Holy of Holies of the Temple of Sacred Mysteries at Uxmal. On this cornice it is many times repeated.

These emblems of mortality were used in the ancient religious ceremonies to impress upon the adept what will be his end and the end of us all, and to fix firmly in his mind the necessity of living a life that will bring no terrors when the soul releases itself from the mortal body to pass on into the world beyond.

The Egyptian was a reflex of the Maya, so that from Egypt we can get the original ceremonies. In the Temple of the Great Pyramid there was found a sarcophagus with the emblems of mortality arranged alongside it. The adept was placed in the sarcophagus to remind him of what he must eventually come to, and when he emerged from the sarcophagus he was reminded that after his soul left his mortal body, another life awaited him.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

Fig. 12. Double Triangles.—A pair of double triangles bound together at their bases was the ancient symbol for an offering.

Fig. 10.—This symbol, beyond showing eight roads to Heaven, is a cosmic diagram. The center is a square—the symbol for the earth. The extension of the sides of the square forms eight arms—the eight roads to Heaven. Towards the end of each pair of the arms are triangles—the symbol of Heaven.

Fig. 20.—This is a Pueblo Indian symbol and the only one I have ever found of this particular design. The outside triangle symbolizes heaven, the three small triangles at the base symbolize the Triune Godhead, and the diamond above, the full Godhead.

After deciphering it I asked the chief if I was right. He told me I was as far as I had gone, but that I had omitted something. The three inner triangles have three points which gives the Motherland's numeral, which indicates that the origin of this symbol and the people who use it was in Mu.

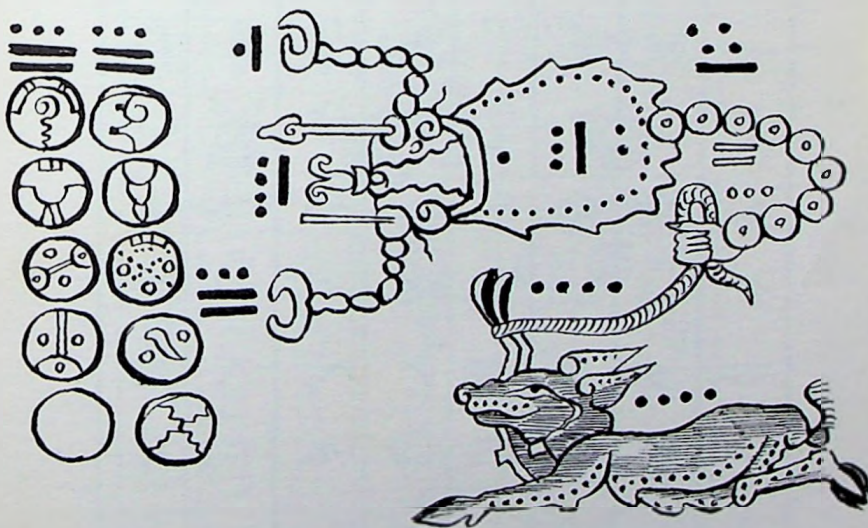
Fig. 21.—This is one of the most astounding symbols I have found among the North American Indians—two pairs of equilateral triangles interlaced, and placed one pair within the other. This is the central figure of the *Sri Santara*—the cosmic diagram of the Hindus—and conveys identically the same meaning to the Pueblo Indian as it does to the Hindu.

Fig. 16.—Taking their learning and religious conceptions from the Uighurs, the Chinese have replaced the equilateral triangle with the figure Y. The Chinese at the time of Confucius had "The Great Term," "The Great

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Unit," the great "Y." "The Y has neither body nor shape, all that has a body and shape was made by that which has no shape. The Great Term or The Great Unit comprehends Three: One is three and three are one."

Fig. 17. Two Triangles Interlaced Within a Circle.— This is one of the most ancient of compound symbols, originating at an early date in the Motherland. It is the most wonderful and far-reaching of all the sacred symbols and gives proof of the great and advanced civilization of man more than 50,000 years ago. This figure will be deciphered in the following chapter.

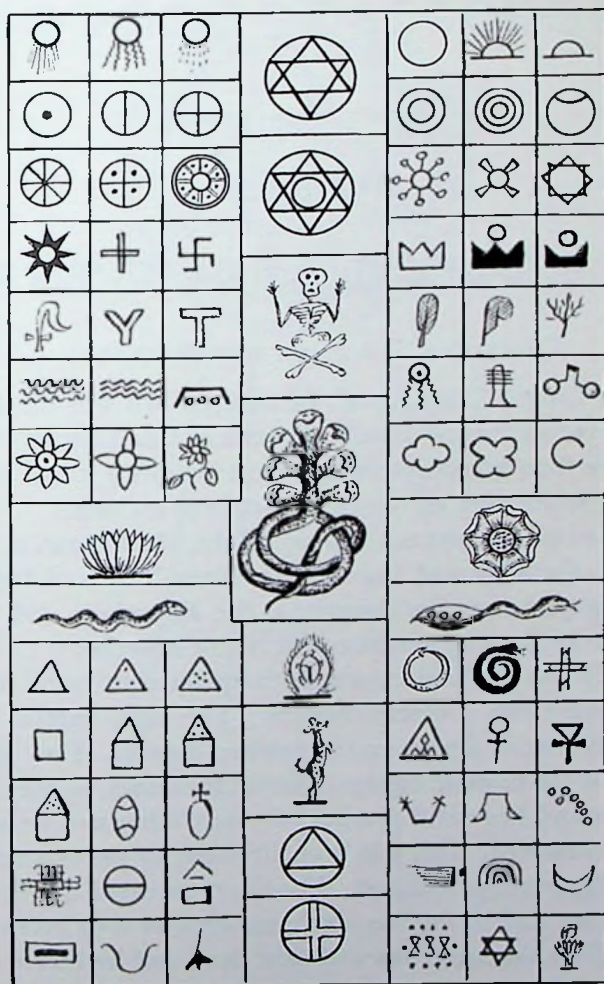


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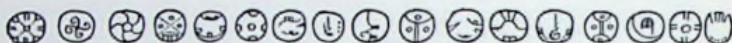


HIERATIC LETTERS FROM VARIOUS ANCIENT ALPHABETS

SIMPLE SYMBOLS



A FEW SIMPLE SYMBOLS USED IN ANCIENT WRITINGS



9

Symbols



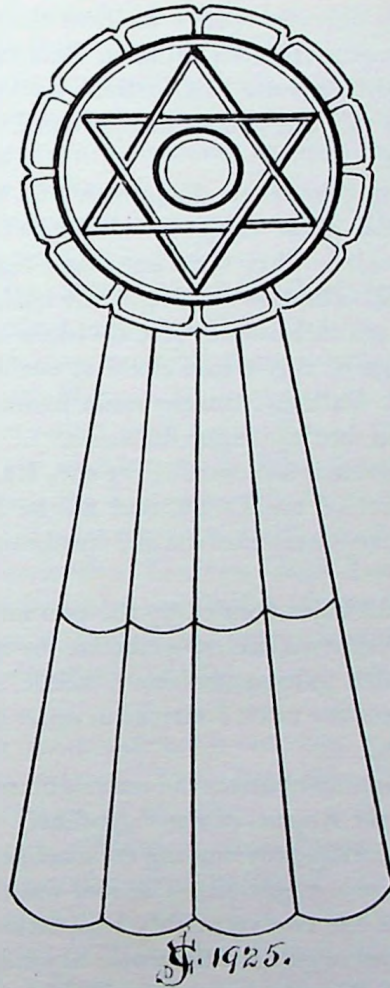
VIGNETTES, TABLEAUX AND DIAGRAMS

THE Cosmic Diagram of the land of Mu was the first book ever written by man. I have traced this diagram back to more than 35,000 years ago. Just how long it had been in use before that, no one can say or even estimate.

All of the ancient nations copied the Motherland's diagram—the Mayas of Yucatan, the Naga-Mayas of India, the Babylonians, the Assyrians, the Egyptians and the Pueblo Indians of southwestern North America.

Only one retained its simple character with its original meanings: the Yucatan Mayas. The rest, except the Pueblos, added figures and introduced dogmas. They gave some of the original figures different meanings, so that the simple and beautiful symbol of the Motherland became sadly distorted. This was brought about by the unscrupulous Egyptian priesthood. They first invented the devil, then they had to find an abode for him, so they invented hell. Five thousand years ago the devil and hell were unknown. The priesthood of India, seeing the effects on the people of these inventions, were quick to follow Set with Siva.

SYMBOLS



THE FIRST BOOK EVER WRITTEN

The cosmic diagram of the Land of Mu. Over 35,000 years old

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

In Mu the novice was taught to learn this book thoroughly and to repeat it as his belief in God and the hereafter. Just as children are taught their Bibles today, so was the child of this lost continent instructed in this book in ancient times.

In deciphering this cosmic diagram it will be seen that there is a central circle enclosed within two interlaced equilateral triangles. They form one single figure, having but one meaning. These two triangles are enclosed within an outer circle, which leaves twelve divisions between the two circles. Again, this outer circle is enclosed within twelve scallops. Falling from the main figure and downward is a ribbon that has eight divisions.

The central circle is a picture of the sun, Ra, who is the collective symbol of the Deity, and as the Deity is in Heaven, the Deity and Heaven are symbolized by this circle.

The twelve divisions formed by the two interlaced triangles, between the two circles, symbolize the twelve gates to Heaven. Each gate symbolizes a virtue, so that the soul must possess the twelve virtues in order to enter the gates of Heaven.

The outer circle symbolizes the intermediate world, the world beyond, the Amenti of the Egyptians.

The twelve scallops surrounding the intermediate world symbolize twelve temptations. The soul must prove that it has overcome the twelve earthly temptations before it can enter the twelve gates of the world beyond.

The ribbon falling downward symbolizes that the soul must ascend in order to reach Heaven. The ancient meaning of the word "ascend" as used here did not signify

SYMBOLS

rising to an altitude. It meant to rise to a higher level towards perfection. The ribbon has eight divisions. These signify the eight roads that man must traverse before his soul may enter the world beyond.

I have given a description of what the eight roads to Heaven are in the previous chapter.

What the twelve temptations and the twelve virtues were I was never able to discover collectively.

This ancient religious belief of the people of Mu, freely given in modern language, would read:

"I believe there are eight roads which I must travel in order to reach Heaven. After having traveled the eight roads (mentioning them), I arrive at the twelve gates leading to the world beyond. Here I must prove that I have overcome the twelve earthly temptations (mentioning them). I shall then pass through into the world beyond and reach the gates of Heaven. There I must show that I learned and practised the twelve virtues on earth (mentioning them). Then I am taken through the gates of Heaven to the throne of glory, where sits the Heavenly King."

Have we today among all our sects and religions any that is purer and more simple than this of the lost people of the Motherland of Man?

FIGURES WITH MANY ARMS.—During the years that followed the translation of the tablets, we found the solution of many characters which we could not read in the tablets themselves. When deciphering old symbolical figures, which writers and archæologists call "grotesque gods" and "grotesque goddesses," also bas-reliefs, we found the undeciphered symbols mixed in such a way in

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these carvings that their meanings became perfectly apparent. Chandler and others have written: "Some grotesque Hindu goddess." The following is a specimen of these "grotesque gods" with the decipherings and translations of it, by which it will be seen that the figure is a tableau, *depicting the advent of man in the land of Mu.*

In India, especially, one is constantly finding carvings and paintings of the figure of a man having more than one pair of arms. These figures are found on temple walls, in illustrations in old Hindu manuscripts, and are extensively used at the present time in Hindu native jewelry.

All sorts of names are applied by writers to these figures. On one occasion I came across the following description: "These figures are grotesque idols and are worshipped by the poor, wretched, uneducated, unenlightened Hindu idolators." Fanatics who write that sort of stuff would without compunction, destroy these precious, I might say sacred, *relics of the earth's first civilization.*

These figures are not idols. They are sacred symbols of the Great Creator and Creation. They are of a very intricate design and character, the sort that one meets with occasionally when studying the first writings of man. They symbolize the Infinite, the Creator as having seven great or principal forces, attributes, powers, desires, commands or intellects. I have found each of these words used in various ancient writings, such as: "The Serpent with seven heads, which are intellects or powers." "The Serpent covered with feathers, whose seven commands brought the world into existence and created man to govern it."

The many-armed figures to which I refer undoubtedly

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originated in the Motherland, although I first found them among the ancient Brahmins. It is a well-known fact in India that the Brahmins obtained their cosmogony, science and arts of civilization from the Nagas. The Mayas in India, first called Nagas and afterwards Danavas, came to India from the Motherland many thousands of years before the Aryans became known in India. The Brahmins and the Nagas also used the Seven-Headed Serpent to symbolize the Creator. The figure of a man instead of the figure of the serpent appears to have been used, especially for depicting special creations.

I have selected a carving of one of these figures which appears in the Temple caves of Ajanta near Bombay, to decipher and translate. It is especially interesting from the fact that it symbolizes the raising of the Motherland above the waters, making it fruitful and productive, with man about to appear upon it. The central figure is in the form of a man, having seven points, the numeral of creation. In this instance a higher type of symbol is used—man, instead of the serpent. It was repeatedly said that man was a special creation and endowed with powers to govern the earth. This tallies in many respects with the tableau I am about to decipher.

The central figure wears the ancient sacred crown, a crown of pearls, which was assigned to the Deity, showing him to be a king. He is placed in the midst of creation, therefore he is the king of creation. In the upper left hand he carries a fruit and in the right hand the royal lotus, the symbolic flower of the Motherland, thus denoting that the Motherland is habitable.

The figure is shown standing in water. Two distinct

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SYMBOLICAL CARVING

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symbols tell us this. First, the horizontal, irregular lines across his legs and the lower part of his body. Second, the single-headed serpent held in the lower right hand. Below the hand holding the serpent's head the body of the serpent becomes a pod from which seeds are seen rolling down. These symbolize nature's germs or the cosmic eggs of the ancients. These seeds or eggs have yet to break forth into life. Life still lies dormant in them. In time the Vital Force brings these seeds into life. The first of nature's life is thus depicted as coming forth in the waters. That is why the ancients called the sea "the Mother of Life," and this ancient conception has been proved to be correct by the tales of the early Paleozoic rocks.

Thus far it has been shown how nature's life appears and is created; it also shows that a habitable land exists above the waters. What is this land? At the lower left-hand corner is seen a deer in the act of leaping to the land. The deer, as we have shown, was the ancient symbol for first man. Therefore, this tableau is describing the Motherland, with man *about* to appear upon it.

The tableau is careful in differentiating between nature's creations and the special creation of man, for nature's creations are shown as seeds to be developed and brought into life, while man is shown as appearing fully developed without having to go through any evolutionary changes. It shows that man was not considered to be of nature's making.

This beautiful symbol does not look much like an idol when one understands it. It is a symbol confirming our biblical teachings, only this symbol originated tens of thousands of years before Egypt was peopled. It is not

only wrong but wicked for religious fanatics to express opinions on subjects about which they know nothing.

This deciphering, by the way, is not complete, on account of the mutilated condition of the lower left hand. This mutilation makes it impossible to tell what it was supposed to depict.

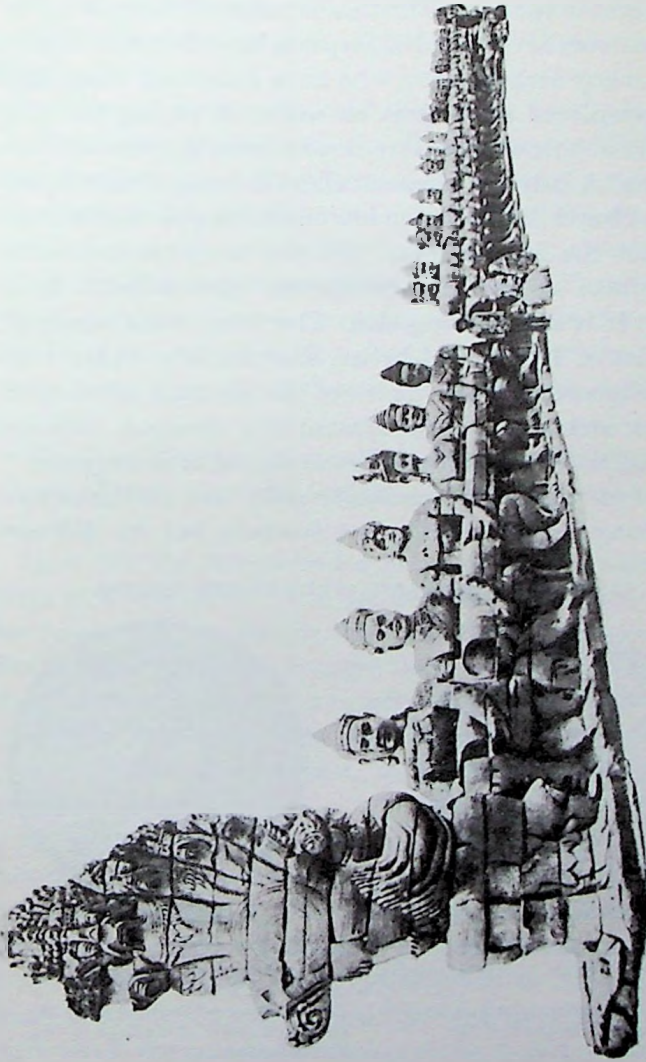
THE SEVEN-HEADED SERPENT.—This is one of the most interesting of all the ancient symbols. Its origin was in the Motherland and it symbolizes the Creator and Creation and is very far-reaching in its esoteric meanings.

In various writings it will be found under different names, but in each instance the seven heads are referred to. I have been unable to discover its original name in the Motherland, but in Hindu works I find it called both Caisha and Narayana. In the Yucatan Maya it is called Ah-ac-chapat, and today in Cambodia the name for it is Naga. This last appellation, however, is a modern christening, for it gives to the serpent the name of the people.

The Seven-headed Serpent permeates all ancient writings because it symbolizes the Creator and Creation. Whenever and wherever we see it, we know it says: "I am the symbol of the Deity, the Creator. Looking at me compels you to think of Him. I am the vehicle which carries your thoughts to God."

At Angkor Thom in Cambodia, which is a part of ancient Burma, there are the remains of a magnificent temple that may be classed among the architectural wonders of the world. The Seven-headed Serpent appears in many places among these ruins, but the principal one is the approach to the temple. On either side of this approach are carved Seven-headed Serpents, their heads upraised

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Loaned from the Collection of the New York American, Weekly Section
THE GREAT SEVEN-HEADED SERPENT OF ANGKOR, CAMBODIA

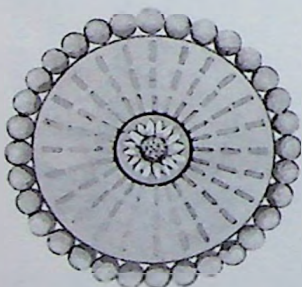
THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

from eight to ten feet. Their tails end at the temple walls.

These two Seven-headed Serpents have been an enigma to the many archæologists who have examined them, and all have placed themselves on record in saying that the builders of this temple were serpent-worshippers—all except one. A lady who does not claim to be an archæologist, Helen Churchill Candee, in her fascinating book of travel, "Angkor the Magnificent," felt the heart-beat of truth about these magnificent conceptions. She writes: "It is Naga. It is like nothing else. The form is the result of centuries of legend and belief, the tangible evidence of past religion and story. It is not the fantastic creation of artist or architect, but the symbol of a demigod. His attributes, his history, are matters to dig out of inscriptions."

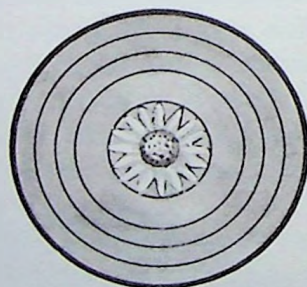
Madam Candee is absolutely right and all the others are wrong. These serpents are symbols, but she did not

CARVINGS ON THE GREAT SEVEN-HEADED SERPENT



AT ANGKOR THOM

Central Figure—Lotus flower.
First Circle—Picture of Sun surrounded by rays.
Rays divided into three sections. Symbolical numeral of the Land of Mu.



AT ANGKOR VAT

Outer Circle—The Sun.
3 Inner Circles—Mu's numeral; also colonies and colonial empires.
Central Figure—The Royal Lotus, the symbolical flower of the Land of Mu, the Motherland.

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carry her symbol high enough. Instead of symbolizing a demigod, they are symbols of the Great Creator of all worlds.

In front of their necks, and also at the back, are delicately carved symbols of the Motherland, which are indistinctly shown in the beautiful picture kindly supplied to me by the *American Weekly*. I have, however, separate sketches of these symbols which I made many years ago before the French got possession of Angkor. Then it was a hard, dangerous journey to get to Angkor from the coast, and I had some quite thrilling experiences; but that is the usual thing with all explorers—it is what is bound to happen.

With the *Sunday American's* picture I am giving cuts of two of these carvings, with the deciphering and translations.

How did the Seven-headed Serpent get the name of Naga in Cambodia? I can see only one possible way—the design came to Burma from the Motherland tens of thousands of years ago, brought there by the Nagas. The Nagas were wiped out by a cataclysm, a new people occupied their land when it became habitable again. They gave the name to the serpent, calling it after the people who first brought it.

And while we are at Angkor, let us consider another carving. There are conventional beasts there called by archæologists "lions." That they are conventional and symbolical is shown by the shape of their mouths, an elongated square—one of the symbols given to Mu. These beasts are carved in a rising position, with their faces looking towards the east, the direction of the burial ground of

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

Mu. From end to end in Angkor one meets the constant cry from the stones, "Mu, Mu the Motherland!"

The illustration shows Ganesha. He has been called a lot of bad names by those who did not know who he was. The Hindus, however, knew who this god was and adorned his likeness with flowers, for Ganesha was the symbol of the god who cared for the fields and crops and whose ancient name was "Lord of the Lands and Crops."

This symbol came from the land of Mu. I do not know what his name was in the Motherland, but should judge it was either Ra-Ma (God of the Lands) or Ra-Mana (Lord of the Field and Crops). The Yucatan PPeu dynasty of kings adopted him as their symbol, claiming they were the lords and owners of the land.



GANESHA, THE LORD OF THE FIELDS AND CROPS

Ganesha the elephant. The symbol of that attribute of the Deity which cares for the fields, gardens and crops

In Yucatan, on the buildings erected during the PPeu dynasty, elephants' heads are found carved in prominent parts of the structures. In ancient times it was always usual to carve the symbol of the reigning kings on all palaces and governmental buildings.

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A NAGA-HINDU KNIFE.—I have in my possession an extremely ancient knife, which I believe to be the oldest knife in the world and is said to have been worn at one time by an ancient Naga king. As I have stated elsewhere, the Nagas were Mayas, who came to India from the Motherland by way of Burma. They settled in the Decan and eventually turned this settlement into a colonial empire known as the Naga Empire. Their capital city was on the spot where the city of Nagpur now stands.

It is not known when the Naga Empire ended. Legends point to about 5,000 years ago. There are innumerable Hindu records, legends and traditions. Valmiki does say, however, that it was the *First Hindu Colonial Empire* of the Motherland.

A careful examination shows that the present blade of this knife is not the blade originally fitted to the handle. The blade now attached is not of steel at all, but of hard iron. It is riveted to the handle by a hardened copper rivet. To make the blade fit the sheath, an overlaying ring is put on the blade, close to the handle. Everything points to the probability that the original blade was of either bronze or tempered copper and that it was thick enough at the handle to fit the sheath without the ring. The handle of the knife and the scabbard are of silver, richly carved with symbols, hieroglyphics and Maya tracings.

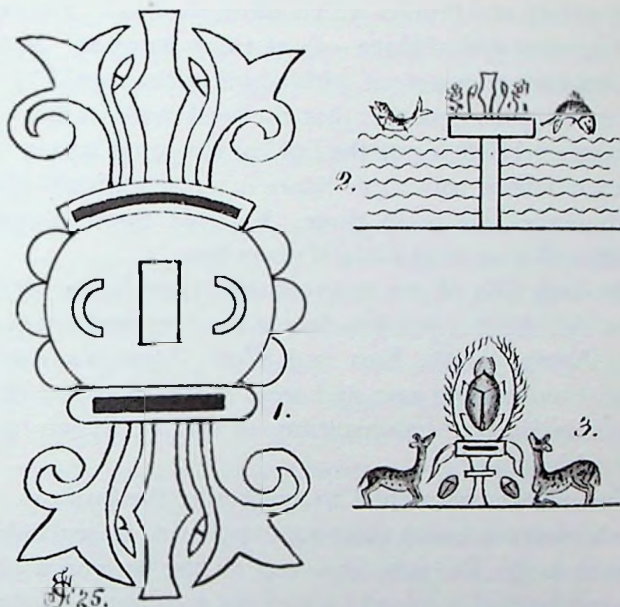
Apart from the interest that may be taken in the age of the knife, there remains a greater interest in the hieroglyphics and symbols which are carved upon the handle and scabbard. One symbol opens up an immense field for research work.

The symbols which appear on the handle of the blade,



A HINDU NAGA KNIFE

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SYMBOLS ON THE HANDLE AND SHEATH OF THE KNIFE

front and back, are conventional tableaux, telling us who the people were that wore this knife and whence they came.

Fig. 1—I will first take the symbol on the front of the handle. This is a tableau both symbolical and conventional. That it refers to the Motherland is plainly told by the many times that the number *three* is repeated—three being the symbolical number of the Motherland.

The face depicted is a conventional face, in which two elongated squares form the mouth and the nose. This symbol reads "Mu, the Motherland." I can prove this statement because it is substantiated in the tableau. First,

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in the crown and plumes which adorn the head. The head-dress is composed of three—three times repeated. Second, with an ancient water jar with a bud of the royal lotus on either side, thus denoting that the land stood in the midst of water and that it was the land of the royal lotus—Mu. On each side of this triple figure is a conventional plume which makes the main three. Each of these plumes is trifurcated so as to produce *three* points.

On each side of the conventional nose is the hieratic letter "k," which is used to denote the four cardinal points thus: North, South, East and West. These are conventional eyes looking east and west in the direction of the two main lines of colonization, as will be shown in the next tableau.

The cheeks are arched to symbolize the horizon. On both horizons are seen three suns appearing as semispheres without rays. The sun appearing on the horizon without rays symbolized a colony; with rays, a colonial empire.

The lower part of the figure is put there to balance the whole and give an artistic effect. At each side of this tableau is engraved a *fully open* royal lotus, thus emphasizing the fact that Mu—the Motherland—is indicated.

From the foregoing it seems evident that this knife was of the date of the Naga colonial days.

Fig. 2—On the back of the handle is a tableau showing the Motherland standing in water, with two fish jumping along on top of the water, one traveling east, the other west. This symbol shows that India was separated from the Motherland by water and that the Nagas crossed the ocean to get to India. Their mode of travel is amusingly and very effectively told by the fish being out of water

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and neither flying nor swimming but hopping along the surface. Berosus, the ancient Chaldean priest and historian, spoke of the Akkad-Mayas as being half fish and half man.

The rest of the handle is carved in artistic Maya patterns.

Fig. 3—The scabbard commences with five bands of very pronounced Maya traceries. Below these bands is a tableau, a compound hieroglyphic which no doubt will be astounding to all students of archæology. It is most amazing to me to find it in India. The central figure in this tableau is a scarab rising through rays of glory. Beneath is the symbol of earth, or mother earth—the hieratic letter M—which is shown to be productive by the conventional leaves drooping from each end of the symbol. Beneath the surface of the earth are two young scarabs still unborn to light. On each side of the risen scarab is the symbol of first man, Keh, the deer, both in the act of adoration. This shows *first* man in adoration of the scarab beetle.

What does a scarab beetle symbolize?

This is the first time I have come across the scarab in India, either in writings or carvings. The scarab has hitherto been looked upon as being a purely Egyptian symbol. It was selected by the Egyptians as the symbol of the Creator, who was called Kephera. On the head-dress of Kephera, the scarab always surmounts it.

Anani, the king's scribe and companion of Seti II, in one of his beautifully illustrated papyri, gives the following reason why the Egyptians selected the scarab to symbolize the Creative God:

"The scarab rolls up little balls of mud with its feet

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

and in these balls deposits its eggs, there to hatch out. The Egyptians think this a perfect example of *the Creator rolling the world around and causing it to produce life.*"

This italicized sentence would be startling to the modern scientist if he understood anything about the origin and workings of The Forces, because here it is shown that the Egyptians, 3,000 or 3,500 years ago understood the origin and workings of the Great Forces, which I shall hereafter explain from the Hindu translations. Anani carries us back 3,500 years only, but the carvings on this knife's scabbard will carry us back to a time before the Egyptians came to Egypt.

The symbol on the front of the handle tells us that this handle and scabbard were made when the Nagas *were only a colony in India.*

Now I shall try to fix an approximate date of the Naga colony in India before it became a colonial empire.

One very prominent figure in the Naga or Maya Empire in India was Prince Maya. The time of Prince Maya is doubtful. Although I have come across many records about him, not a single one even estimates the date when he lived; but according to traditions, and these traditions are as plentiful as leaves on a tree, Prince Maya lived 15,000 to 20,000 years ago.

In Ramayana, we find this reference to him: "In olden times there was a prince of the Nagas whose name was Maya."

Prince Maya was the author of the *Sourya Siddhanta*, the most ancient treatise on astronomy in India. Its age has been variously estimated at from 10,000 to 22,000 years.

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At the time of Prince Maya, the Nagas were an empire. When the handle and sheath of this knife were made, the Nagas were a colony antedating the Empire. That they were only a colony is clearly shown by the suns without rays on the horizon. This proves the extreme antiquity of the handle and sheath.

PILLARS

Pillars as sacred emblems are, without doubt, of extremely ancient origin. It is my firm belief that they date back to the first temple that was erected for the worship of God.



TAT PILLAR

Papyrus Ani B. C. 1500. British Museum

Pillars in ancient times were placed in the porches or entrances to temples. The oldest record of their use as such comes from Niven's "Mexican Buried Cities."

In Egyptian mythology, pillars were placed at the entrance to Amenti. Above on this page I give a cut taken

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from the Papyrus of Ani, showing one of the two pillars at the entrance to Amenti. The Egyptians called them Tat Pillars, but they are more commonly known throughout the world as Totem Pillars.

As the Egyptians got them from the Mayas, I will give the Egyptian conceptions concerning them.

One pillar is called Tat, which means "in strength." The other pillar is called Tattu, which means "to establish." When combined, these two words mean: "In strength this place is established forever."

The Tat in Egyptian is considered a figure of stability. It also represents four corners and is equal to a square.

Two Tats form the entrance to Tattu. Tattu is the gateway to the region where the mortal soul is blended with an immortal spirit and "established in the mysteries of Amenti forever."

In the porch, or entrance to King Solomon's Temple, two special pillars were erected (I Kings, Chapter 7, 21st and 22d verses): "And he set up the pillars in the porch of the temple; and he set up the right pillar, and called the name thereof Jachin; and he set up the left pillar, and called the name thereof Boaz."

In Hebrew the word *jachin* means "to establish," and the word *boaz* means "in strength."

At the entrance of King Solomon's temple and also at the entrance of the Judgment Hall of Osiris, two pillars were erected, standing perpendicularly. In each case the two pillars have identically the same name, language considered, and with identically the same meaning. Also the ornamentations on the pillars, down to the lily work, were identically the same, showing that King Solomon made a

SYMBOLS

complete copy of the pillars at the entrance to Amenti for his own temple in Jerusalem.

Pillars are erected by the Maoris of New Zealand at the entrances to their villages, and similar pillars are used by the Indians of the Northwest.

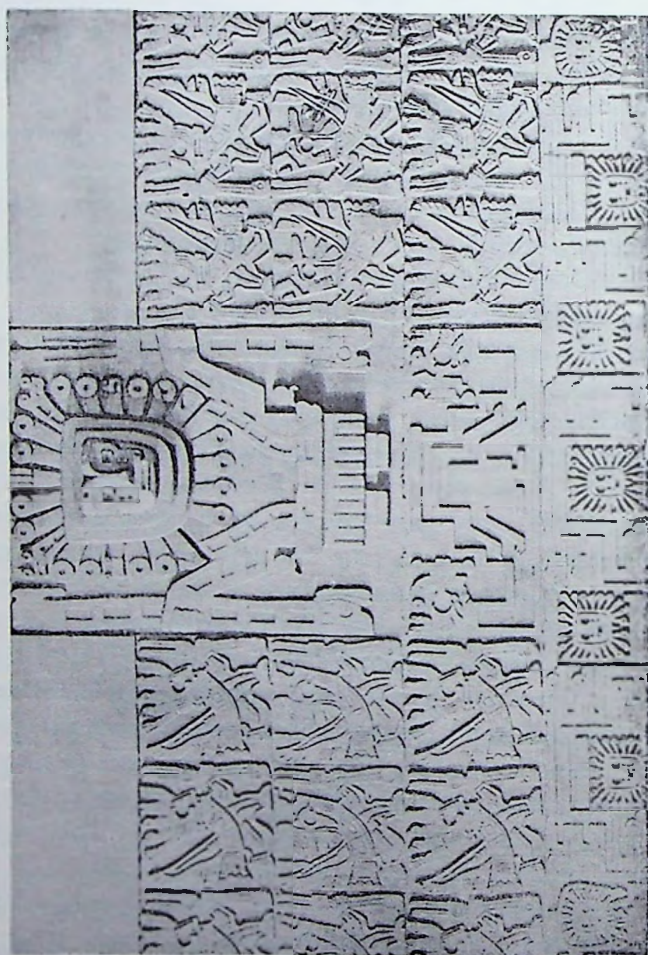
Plato informs us, speaking of Atlantis: "There the people gathered every fifth year and sixth year alternately, and with sacrifices of bulls, swore to observe the sacred inscriptions carved on the pillars of the temple."

Java is one of the large islands of the Malay Archipelago, and in writing of it, Forbes says:

"In Java is a tribe called the Karangs, supposed to be descendants of the aborigines of the island, whose old men and youths, four times a year, repair secretly in procession to a sacred grove in a dense forest, the old men to worship, the youths to see and learn the mysteries of their forefathers. In this grove are the ruins of terraces laid out in quadrilateral enclosures, the boundaries of which are marked by blocks of stone, or fixed in the ground. Here and there on the terraces are prominent monuments, *erect pillars*, and, especially noteworthy, a pillar *erect within a square*. Here these despised and secluded people follow the rites and customs that have been handed down to them through their forefathers from vastly remote ages (12,000 to 13,000 years), repeating with superstitious awe a litany which they do not understand or comprehend. This very litany is found in the Egyptian Book of the Dead."

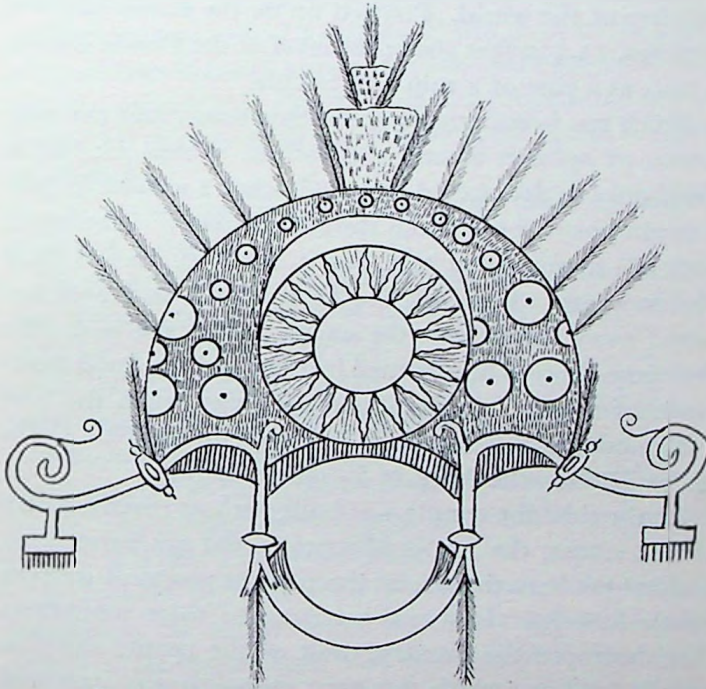
I have emphasized a *pillar erect within a square* because that, too, is found in the Book of the Dead.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU



THE GREAT MONOLITH AT TIAHUANACO

SYMBOLS



HEAD-DRESS OF AN INCA HIGH PRIEST, PERU

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

THE GREAT MONOLITH AT TIAHUANACO, PERU

This immense stone has been one of the great wonders and enigmas to all archæologists who have ever looked upon it or its picture. To the archæologist it is one of the wonders of the world. Perched up on the shores of Lake Titicaca, 13,500 feet above the level of the Pacific Ocean, it rests as a part of a ruin of a temple.

Much has been written about this stone, and the consensus of opinion among the various writers is: "If it could only be deciphered and read, what a wonderful tale it might possibly tell about the ancient past!" This stone does tell a wonderful tale, for it takes its readers back 16,000 years, when Mu, the Motherland, still held her proud sway throughout the earth, before she sank into that fiery abyss to be mourned by mankind for many thousands of years. It tells about the times when the first settlements were being made in Egypt on the Nile Delta under Thoth—the dawn of Egyptian history.

At the time the temple was built with its magnificently carved stones, the Andes Mountains did not exist; they had not yet been thrown up through the plains of western South America. It was the raising of these mountains that destroyed the country, most of the people and this temple, in doing which this great monolith was fractured into two pieces.

Many writers, I find, assign this stone to the work of the Incas. The Incas did not come to Peru for about 15,000 years after this temple was built. When the Incas (Quiches) arrived in Peru, the Andes Mountains had been in existence many thousands of years.


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It is a wonderful old stone, for although a hieratic alphabet had been used for a long time, not a letter appears on it. This carving follows along the lines of the first forms of writings ever used—a combination of symbols forming a picture, the picture forming a writing. It is most unusual to find a carving of this date without hieratic writings forming a part of it; yet, without these writings the picture is as easy to read as a present-day printed book. All that is needed is a knowledge of the meaning of symbols.

The excellence of this stone shows great mechanical skill and artistry.



Now, with the aid of the symbols of the Motherland and those specially used in her colonial empires I will decipher it and read it to you.

On looking at the picture of the carving the most prominent object which strikes the eye is a conventional head of a human being; and the most striking point of this head is the number of times the numeral *three* is woven into it. Three, as previously stated, was the numeral assigned to Mu. I will now dissect the head.

It consists of *three* superimposed layers forming an escutcheon, the uppermost of which is sculptured so as to represent the human face. Above are *three* feathers forming a plume, and beneath a *triple* throne, which the figure surmounts. On each cheek there are *three* dots. The breast plate, if it can be so called, contains *three* oblong squares  , which is one of the symbols for Mu (the geometrical and alphabetical symbol).

The scepter at its end is adorned with *three* macaws' heads. The shape of the mouth is also conventional, an

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

oblong square  . Here nine times it says *Mu*. The head is surrounded by rays divided into groups of four. This makes a complete circle of rays, and is a part of the symbol reading, "Mu, the Empire of the Sun." The termination of each ray is  . Ahau—King of Kings; thus saying: "The Emperor of the Empire of the Sun was the king over all of the earthly kings."

The macaws' heads at the end of the scepter are a colonial symbol, the totem of Queen Moo of Mayax, and, being attached to the scepter, designate that Mayax was a vassal state or colonial empire. On the rays of the upper angles are leopards' heads, also appearing on each side of the escutcheon. The leopard was the totem of Prince Coh, the brother husband of Queen Moo. At the lower angles are serpents' heads, the symbol of the Can dynasty. Thus the central figure tells us that Queen Moo with her husband Coh of the Can family are reigning in Mayax, and that Mayax was one of Mu's colonial empires.

On the lower band are sculptured seventeen small heads over each head and on either side are the symbols for land. The definite meaning of this I cannot state. It may mean that Mu has seventeen colonies; again this may not be the actual meaning.

Above this band are three bands of winged figures. Those in the middle row have macaw heads, indicating their allegiance to Queen Moo. The figures in the other two rows have human heads, but wear on their crowns Queen Moo's totem, showing that they recognize her as their sovereign.

All these figures are ornamented with twelve serpents,

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symbolizing the twelve Maya dynasties who ruled over Mayax.

The whole picture combined shows that the inhabitants of this land, where this temple was built, were vassals to or a sub-colony of Mayax at the time Queen Moo and her husband Coh were reigning in Mayax.

Queen Moo visited the Maya colony at Saïs on the Nile Delta during the first century of its existence and there met Thoth, its founder, according to the Troano Manuscript. The Nile colony was started 16,000 years ago;



ONE OF THE SYMBOLIC STONES, ANARAJAPOORA, CEYLON,
CALLED BY ARCHÆOLOGISTS "MOON STONES"

therefore this great monolith of Tiahuanaco was carved just 16,000 years ago.

CARVED STONE AT ANARAJAPOORA, CEYLON

On account of the shape of this stone, which is a half sphere, it has been called by archæologists who have visited Anarajapoor, "the Anarajapoor Moon Stone." There are several of them and they are placed at the foot of the steps leading into the temple.

That this is a symbolical stone, telling who the Cinga-

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

lese were and whence and how they came to Ceylon, has been overlooked by all the archæologists, yet the writings are quite plain and distinct.

The center of the stone is carved as a conventional but elaborate lotus in full bloom. This, of course, is the symbol of the Motherland, the land of Mu. It was adopted as such, so Oriental traditions say, because it was the first flower to adorn the earth's surface. There is every reason for believing that these traditions told the truth and that the lotus was the first flower to appear on earth.

Carved on the stone is a series of half-circles, one of the symbols of a colony of the Motherland. On account of the bad condition of the outside band beyond the animals, I am unable to say whether it was an ordinary colony or a colonial empire.

Beyond the lotus is an ornamental band. This has no symbolical significance, unless it symbolizes water. It is also too indistinct to warrant any definite conclusions.

The next band consists of a procession of ducks, indicating the manner in which the colonists came to Ceylon. Like ducks they came on the surface of the water; that is, they came in their boats.

Outside of the procession of ducks is a band which, without doubt, is ornamental only, carved there as an artistic dividing line between the procession of ducks and a procession of animals. This procession of animals is divided into sets of three, the symbolic numeral of the Motherland.

Freely read, the symbols on this stone say:

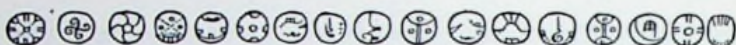
"These people who came to Ceylon came there from a colony of Mu, in their boats, the road being across the

SYMBOLS

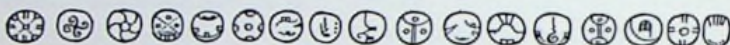
ocean; and their forefathers came to that colony from the Motherland."

Anarajapoorā was not an old city, about 2,200 years only, but before it was built, Ceylon had been occupied by a warlike race for at least 10,000 years, as recorded by Valmiki, the Hindu sage and historian.





North America's Place Among the Ancient Civilizations



Two of the most interesting questions of the day, both to scientist and layman, are these: Where did man first appear upon the earth? At what date did he appear—how far back?

The first of these questions I can answer and give all reasonable proofs, which consist of written documents, inscriptions on historic ruins, traditions, and geological phenomena.

The second question cannot now be answered, and probably never will be, because the records and proofs which were once written now lie in the bed of one of our deepest oceans. There is a possibility, however, that in unearthing the ruins of ancient Hindu Rishi city temples, there may be found complete copies of "The Seven Sacred Inspired Writings of Mu." The seventh writing, or chapter, tells the tale and gives the history of man from his advent upon earth.

We have a biblical statement that says man first appeared on earth in the Garden of Eden, but where the Garden of Eden was, no two authorities agree. I main-

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tain that the biblical Garden of Eden was the Egyptian Lands of the West, the Maya's Land of Kui, and the Hindu's Motherland. The hieratical name for all of these was the Land of Mu.

Now I shall follow ancient man around the world and, by the *written records* which he has left behind in *every country*, show beyond controversy the geographical position of Mu. I shall make the start from the United States of North America, because North America and eastern Asia were the two countries where man made his first settlements away from the Motherland.

In their excitement over the discovery of a few old human bones, such as the Neanderthal, Piltdown, and Heidelberg man, scientists, in both Europe and America, have completely ignored and cast aside the remains of ancient man in North America. That the European remains were those of idiots and degenerates is obvious from the abnormal shapes of their skulls. Doubtless they were outcasts from civilized communities. From Valmiki, Druidical works, the Popol Vuh and other ancient writings we learn that such characters were driven into the forests, there to live and die like the beasts. It would appear from many ancient writings that the usual method of disposing of bodies was by cremation, consequently there remained no trace of those whose bones had been consumed by fire.

The mere bones of man do not show the degree of civilization which he has attained, or the manner in which he lived—but *his works do*.

The remains of ancient man's bones found in North America are few, but his works are many.

All of the scientists who became excited over the dis-

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covery of ancient bones in Europe agree that they are of the Pleistocene Time, or subsequent to the geological Glacial Period.

North Americans were highly civilized and were experts in the arts and sciences tens of thousands of years before these idiots and degenerates of Europe existed.

A scientific boom was given to Egypt, by way of change, by the assertion that Egypt was the mother of civilization, whereas there are numerous ancient documents telling us that the soil of Egypt was first trod by colonists from America and India, and that these colonists "brought the learning and civilization of the Motherland with them." Many of these documents were written by the ancient Egyptians themselves. As Schliemann has shown, the great civilization of Egypt declined with the loss of the support furnished by the Motherland.

Now the evolution craze has a firm grip upon our scientists, a theory which is impossible and untenable in the face of "The Sacred and Inspired Writings of Mu." These writings tell us what life is, how it originated and the forces which govern it. Although written more than 50,000 years ago, these writings inform us as to the nature of the force which our scientists call the electron; its origin, how it works, what it does and its final disposition.

There are the remains of highly civilized men in North America which date far back into the Tertiary Era and antedate the geological Glacial Period tens of thousands of years.

The "Sacred Mysteries" of Egypt tell us what the so-called Glacial Period was, what caused it, and give a scientific description of everything concerning it.

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Many of the North American remains of man date back to a time before our great western mountain ranges raised their imposing heads above the level of the plains.

In our western states there are traceable *four* civilizations of human beings who occupied the land before the Cliff Dwellers and the present red Indians.

It is quite possible that the actual Cliff Dwellers and the red Indians may be races that have descended from remnants that were saved during the raising of the mountains. The four civilizations are shown by their different forms of writings and the remains of their houses. These writings are on boulders and cliffs and give to us an imperishable history of the race that inscribed them. True, it is a fragmentary history, but it is sufficient to tell us whence they came, how they came, and of their religion and accomplishments.

The keys by which these writings may be read come from the Motherland and they consist of a hieratic alphabet and a system of symbols or picture writing. The pictures form an alphabet of words instead of letters, and they are quite easy to read with the aid of the keys and a knowledge of the language in which they are written.

Following are a few of the most prominent of the ancient civilizations in North America:

OREGON.—In Oregon, at a place called Fossil Lake, the remains of a very ancient civilization have been found. Fossil Lake is the dried-out bed of what was once an ancient sheet of water. From the remains of the prehistoric animals found there, it has been proved that this lake existed in the Mesozoic Age.

Fossil Lake stands in the midst of the great Oregon

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SYMBOLS FOUND AMONG THE CLIFF-DWELLERS' WRITINGS

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Desert, which was once a fertile plain, but was made waterless by the raising of the mountains, which diverted the surface water. Around the dried-up bed of the lake the fossils of ancient animals have been unearthed. In the lower strata the bones of dinosaurs and other Mesozoic animals have been found. In the upper strata the bones of mastodons and other mammal life of the Pleistocene Time have been found. Among the bones of the mastodons have been found arrow and spear heads made of volcanic glass.

NEVADA.—Some of the most valuable data relative to ancient man in North America have been discovered through the work of archæologists in this state.

Hundreds, yes thousands, of writings have been found on the rocks and cliffs of our western states, involving thousands of symbols, hieratic letters and vignettes. I have selected a few from Nevada, sufficient to fill a page, as much as I can give in this curtailed work.

Symbol

- A. This is one of the symbols of Mu, The Empire of the Sun. A sun in mid-heaven surrounded with rays.
- B. This is the symbol for the rising sun, and was so used by all ancient peoples.
- C. This is the symbol of the sun at its meridian commonly used by all ancient peoples.
- D. This is the sun shown as gone down beyond the horizon, set. Usually it is depicted as a plain circle without rays. In this case it is a black disc, which says it is referring to something that has forever passed away from the sun's rays.

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E. This symbolizes Mu forever in darkness. Mu's name is given by her numeral, three, placed on the top of the black disc.

F. This is a vignette saying that Mu lies across the ocean in the direction of the setting sun.

The serpent is Can, symbolic of the ocean Canab, the great waters. The semi-circle above the serpent is a picture of the western horizon. Here again Mu's name is given by her symbolic numeral three. She is shown by three feathers on the horizon.

G¹. This is a hieroglyphic reading, *U-lummil*, "The Empire of —." This is the central figure on the royal escutcheon of Mu.

H¹. This is a bud of a lotus, the royal and sacred flower of the Motherland.

G². A single-headed, unadorned serpent, the symbol of the waters among all ancient peoples.

H². Another symbol used for water, in place of the serpent.

I. The ancients sometimes used a plain cross instead of the usual symbol, the four-sided square. Both show four cardinal points.

K. This is the first letter in the hieratic alphabet of the Motherland, pronounced *ah*. It is also the numeral one, pronounced *hun*. Its meaning was extended to cover King Ahau, the King of Kings.

L. This is the letter *n* in the hieratic alphabet.

M. This is the symbol for an abyss, a valley or hole.

N. This is the letter *x* in the hieratic alphabet.

O. This is the letter *u* in the hieratic alphabet, reversed.

P. Pages might be written about this symbol of the ser-

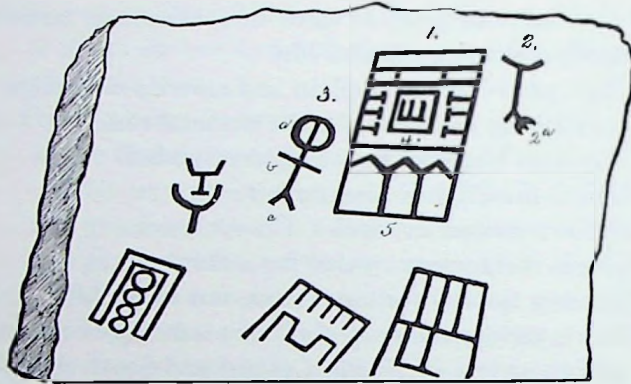
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pent and the tree. It came into existence, however, after the submersion of Mu.

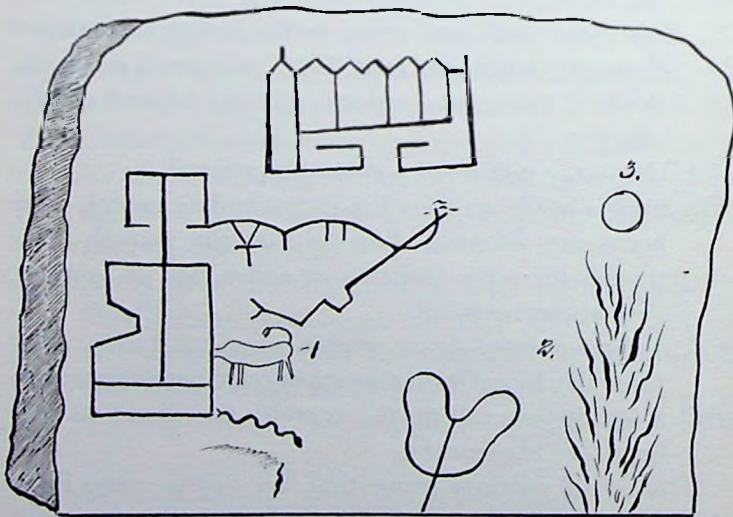
- Q. This symbol has both plain and esoteric meanings. It symbolizes creation, also the numeral nine.
- R. This is an Uighur-Maya religious symbol.
- S. This is the Uighur hieratic letter *h*.
- T. Is this a feather or shrub? I don't know.
- U. This is the ancient symbol for a hundred.
- V. This is a symbol for mountains, not very old.
- W. This is an interesting symbol, as it is a map of the western coast line of North, Central and South America.
- X. This picture has no symbolical significance. Such hands are found painted on cave walls throughout the world.
- Y. This cross reads and refers to the active and passive elements in nature. It also has an esoteric meaning.
- Z. I doubt if this symbol means anything beyond artistic effect.
- AA. This is the picture of a skin of an animal.
- BB. Similar heads are found in Egypt and elsewhere. The horns are adorned, showing that the animal is intended for some function or ceremony. It is not a very ancient symbol.
- CC. A three-pointed figure symbolizing multitudes. It is generally found with the points pointing downwards.
- DD. A guide-post telling the traveler the direction and length of his journey.

These cliff writings prove that the writers came from the Motherland and that they were intimately connected with the Mayas of Mexico and Central America, as their language is a branch of the Maya.

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GROUND PLAN OF A TEMPLE AT GRAPEVINE CANYON, NEVADA



ANOTHER WRITING IN GRAPEVINE CANYON, NEVADA

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PAINTING. GRAPEVINE CANYON, NEVADA

1. Is the ground plan of a temple.
2. Is the symbol for submersion. Having gone down with myriads of inhabitants.
3. Is the symbol for the sun having set forever on the land or lands submerged, and includes the sunset, the life cross and submersion.

The details in this ground plan (1) say: "This temple is erected to the memory of Mu, the Motherland of Man, which has been submerged with myriads of souls."

The central figure (4) represents a shrine or holy of holies. Within this shrine is *m* reversed—*m*, Mu, Motherland, showing to whom it is dedicated and that she is no more. She is dead.

On either side of the central figure are three taus—T—the symbol of resurrection. This is a common way of referring to the Motherland all over the world.

On the moon stones of Anarajapoor, Ceylon, the symbolical animals are in groups of three. On the great monolith of Tiahuanaco, Peru, the thrones are in groups of three. On the heads of the figures in Central America are three crowns—and so on, ad infinitum.

The three divisions about the shrine represent the three rooms, where the devotee receives his three degrees in religious knowledge. This is the usual construction of ancient temples. The three rooms are confirmed by the treble figure (5) at the entrance. This is the shape of the ends of all the rooms, representing heaven and earth. In the room itself the degree is shown by the number of stars within the triangle.

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At the right of this temple is the glyph (2). This is a compound symbol and reads "land or lands submerged." 2*a* is a symbol meaning multitudes. Thus the glyph shows multitudes of souls submerged.

At the left is another compound symbol—(3); *a* is the sun, *b* lands submerged. Translated, it reads, "the sun shines no more on these lands which are submerged." Therefore, the whole tableau says: "Mu, with myriads of souls, has been submerged. The sun shines no more upon her. She is in darkness. She is dead."

The second stone is adjacent to the previous one. It represents a sacrificial scene: 1. The animal on the altar. 2. The fires to consume it. 3. The symbol of submerged Mu.

I have included this drawing to corroborate the previous one and furnish additional proof that the temple was dedicated to Mu and that Mu had been submerged.

There were no burnt sacrifices previous to the destruction of the Motherland. Burnt sacrifices were introduced as a religious ceremony, to commemorate Mu and her people being consumed by fire as she sank into the fiery abyss.

GOLD GULCH, BEATTY, NEVADA

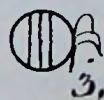
This rock is one of nature's freaks that was utilized by man many thousands of years ago as a guide to travelers, and a commemorative monument to Mu.

Roughly, the stone resembles the squat and bent figure of a man in a posture of grief and mourning. He is heavily cloaked in the ancient Manchu style, with arms folded across the knees. On the top is a weather-worn stone, which represents the head of the figure. In place of eyes are pecked and painted two symbols, both very pronounced

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FOUND IN GOLD GULCH, BEATTY, NEVADA



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as to meaning: 1 reads, *chi-pe-zi*, which, translated, means "A mouth opened, fires came forth with vapors, the land gave way and went down."

2a. This is the escutcheon of the Empire of the Sun, the land of Mu. A sun with eight rays. Instead of the center being a symbol reading, "The Empire of—," this has in its place: 2b, "Ahau, the King, the Great King, the Great Ruler."

Freely read, the writings on this face say: "A mouth opened, volcanic fires and vapors came forth, the land gave way, and Mu, the Great Ruler, the Empire of the Sun, sank into that abyss of fire."

On the left arm of the figure, the first symbol is (3) *the-*



CLIFF DWELLERS' GUIDEPOST

the-ha, which, translated, reads: "Toward water, or in the direction of water."

From the main symbol are shown streams joining each other. The characters on this picture are all Uighur-Maya. These people may have been Mongols.

This is a guide-post, nothing more, telling the way to

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water. It is a crudely drawn ancient, conventional face looking in the direction of water. The first water to be found in this vicinity, by the way, is a spring, pond or lake, and farther on, a river. The ground is intersected with trails, and the figure shows which road to take to the pond or spring.

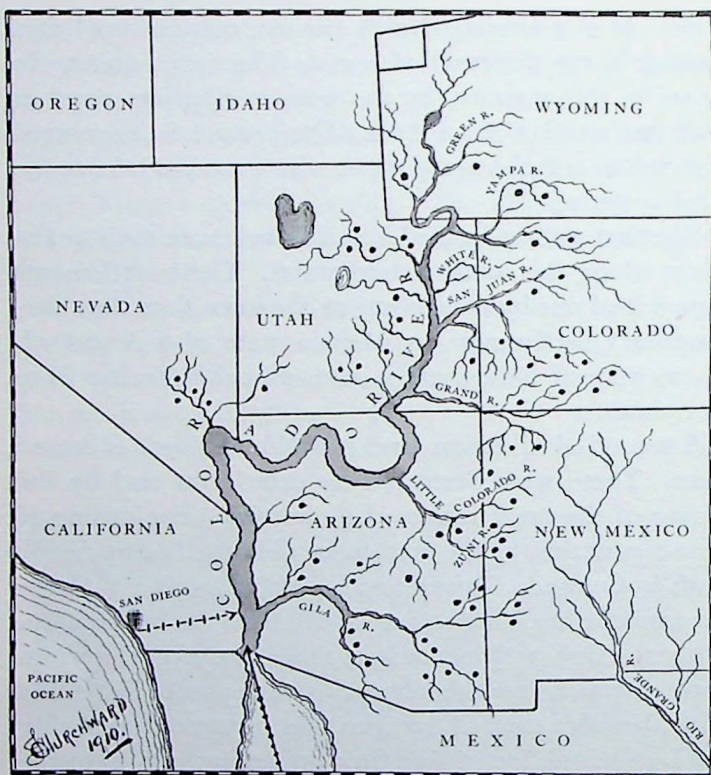
The first settlers in the United States made their settlements along the southwestern states. These settlements were wiped out by cataclysms at the same time that contemporary settlements in Mexico were also destroyed. These were of a very early date, probably during Pliocene times.

A second civilization, and probably a third, followed them. These were destroyed by cataclysms and by the raising of the great ranges of mountains. The raising of these mountains, by the way, made deserts of many fertile lands in Colorado, Arizona and Nevada. The Cliff Dwellers were the last colonizers to arrive from the land of Mu. When the first settlements were made in the southwestern states, it was *before* the mountains were raised. When the Cliff Dwellers entered America, the mountains probably *had been* raised, for we find their houses in the cliffs of the mountains.

The Cliff Dwellers spoke the Yucatan-Maya language, as is shown by their use of the Maya hieratic alphabet, which I have found in Nevada. One would judge, from the points where we find the remains of the Cliff Dwellers in Colorado, that the mouth of the Colorado River was their port of entry into America.

It is quite apparent that, after reaching their objective point from the Motherland, which was the mouth of the

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- Cliff House writings
- +—+— All-water route from Mu
- +—+— Possible land trail

COLORADO RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

The gateway of the Cliff Dwellers into the United States

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Colorado River, they proceeded to work up the river and inland. From remains of them found in various states, it is shown that they did not confine themselves to the main river, but worked out on all of its branches and smaller tributaries, some even going beyond the water route by trails on land, such as the old Zuñi trail. Generally, however, they seemed to choose water routes in preference to land routes.

Working inland from the Colorado River's mouth, they would first pass through Arizona, which state is full of their remains. Their old homes and remains show that they worked out on the Gila, Little Colorado and Grand Rivers. In New Mexico their remains are also very abundant.

After passing through Arizona, up the Colorado River, they wound their way into Utah. Utah is rich in their remains. Branches of the Colorado continue into Nevada and Wyoming and in both states there are remains of these ancient people.

Leaving the main river and working out on the branches, the Grand, San Juan, White and Yampa Rivers, the Cliff Dwellers would, naturally, enter Colorado, a state which is extremely rich in their remains.

Basing calculations on these not only possible but probable routes, the great figures which are pecked and painted on the rocks, in peculiar positions, with extraordinary hands and feet, were unquestionably guide-posts; a dumb language, guiding and telling the traveler about the journey ahead of him. I know this is true, because I have deciphered and translated some of them.

All of the regions surrounding the Colorado River are

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PAINTING OF MASTODON IN HAVA SUPAI CANYON, ARIZONA

literally filled with the works of the old Cliff Dwellers. These remains consist of cliff houses, rock paintings, rock writings and various utensils and instruments. The fact that these works are only found in the vicinity of the Colorado River and its tributaries, is the strongest sort of evidence that the Colorado River was the gateway through which the Cliff Dwellers entered America, and possibly their predecessors as well.

At what time the Cliff Dwellers came to America is problematical. There is no positive evidence, nor, in fact, is there anything to give us any intimation. They or their ancestors, however, were here before the mountains were raised, which would fix their date at 12,500 years ago.

ARIZONA.—Dr. Walter Hough of the Smithsonian Institution made an examination of the petrified forests of Arizona and reported that he had found the remains of *four* distinct peoples there. This find corresponds with my own discoveries in our western and southwestern states,

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as well as Mexico. Three of Hough's civilizations existed before the mountains were raised.

The accompanying illustration is a copy of an ancient rock picture found in the Hava Supai Canyon, Arizona. It is more than 12,000 years old and shows that man was living in Arizona contemporaneously with the mastodon.

NEW MEXICO.—The ancient history of New Mexico is the ancient history of the Pueblo Indians, whose past constitutes one of the most fascinating tales ever told about the ancient men of North America. The Pueblo Indians, when they first came to America, were a very highly civilized and enlightened people. Their traditions and the data found among them prove this fact. They have the oldest records and traditions of any North Americans who came to this continent from the Motherland.

In our western and southwestern states are many ancient ruined cities and structures — rock pictures, rock writings, pottery and traditions. Our famous scientists and archæologists have been particularly bashful about telling us anything about the people who occupied this land before the present inhabitants. The most that they tell us is that these writings are from 3,000 to 5,000 years old.

It is from the Hopi and Zuñi Pueblos that the most information is to be obtained. To me these tribes are the most interesting of all the North American Indians living today. Possibly this is because I know them better than any of the others. Their connection with the Motherland is perfectly established, and their traditions also tell us that they originally came to America from Mu. All of their religious inspirations are traceable back to the first

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religion of man, and their sacred symbols are virtually those of Mu.

I have a Pueblo ceremonial blanket, the ornamentations of which are sacred symbols derived from the Motherland.

Their traditions are interesting and far-reaching. An extremely fascinating tradition of theirs is about the creation of the first man and woman—the Adam and Eve of the Bible. It is most valuable by reason of the fact that the language of the Motherland is found in the esoteric meanings of some of the words.

The Zuñis and the Hopis have two special gods who are supposed to shape the destinies of mankind. These gods are held sacred, but are *not* worshipped. In other words, they are comparable to our saints. The names of these two gods are *Ahaiinta* and *Matsailema*. These were the *first children of the God of the Sun*.

This sentence will bear careful analysis. The Hopi Indians have differentiated between the Sun, the collective symbol of God, and God Himself. They point out that the first man and the first woman were the children of God Himself and not the children of His symbol the Sun.

I have found in ancient writings, especially in those of the Hindus and Egyptians, passages where the sun is called the father of life, and the waters, the mother of life, but in each instance they are speaking about nature's products and not the special creation called man. They also speak of the sun's forces working on the earth's affinitive forces.

The Hopi Indians hold that man and woman were the children of God, the Great God *who rules the sun*; therefore, they are not the offspring of nature. A further cor-

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roboration of this lies in the esoteric meanings of the names of man and woman. Their names are composed of vocables of the mother tongue, and, like all ancient religious writings, have a hidden meaning. For instance: *Ahaiinta* is composed of the Motherland words *A-hai-in-ta*, and *Matsailema* is composed of *Ma-tsai-le-ma*. Conjoined, they read: "God created the first man and the first woman to occupy the earth. These first children of God were the parents of all mankind."

The language of the Pueblo Indians contains many words of the mother tongue, as I have pointed out, and many others find their roots in the same source. Another legend reads as follows:

"Their forefathers came to America in their ships from across the sea in the direction of the setting sun."

Thus it is shown that they came to America from the west, in ships, not over the much abused and much imposed upon Bering land bridge.

When the Pueblos first came to America they were in a very highly civilized state, which is corroborated by their wonderful knowledge of geology, their cultivated language, and their use of the sacred symbols of the Motherland.

A peculiar coincidence that I discovered among the Pueblo Indians was this: they had *Seven Sacred Cities* of Cibola. This is a pure copy of the Motherland and a custom that prevailed among her colonial empires. For instance, the Motherland had seven sacred cities of religion and the sciences; Atlantis had the same, and India had her seven Rishi, or sacred cities.

Lieutenant Cushing lived among the Hopi Indians for